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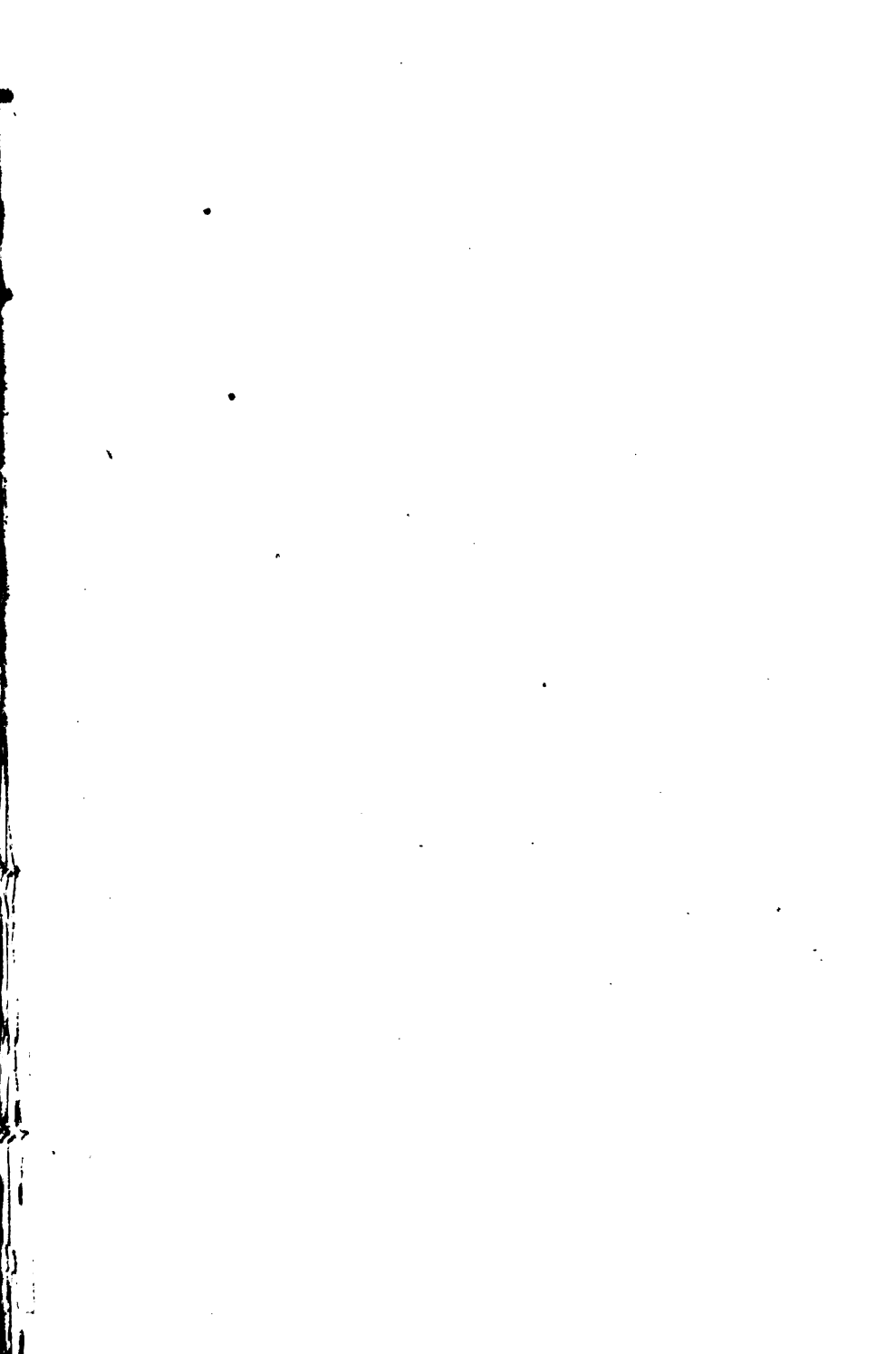
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RICHARD MAUZY

GENEALOGICAL RECORD

OF THE DESCENDANTS OF

HENRY MAUZY

A HUGUENOT REFUGEE, THE ANCESTOR OF THE

MAUZYS OF VIRGINIA AND OTHER

STATES, FROM 1685 TO 1910, AND

OF THE DESCENDANTS OF

JACOB KISLING

FROM 1760 TO 1910

—BY—

RICHARD MAUZY

WHEN 86 YEARS OF AGE

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Grateful Acknowledgments.

"IT goes without saying" that whoever shall attempt, particularly if he be 86 years of age, to give a genealogical record extending over 225 years, embracing eight generations, will find that he has no picnic, but *magnus opus*, a truly herculean labor, on his hands, and that he must necessarily be indebted, more or less, to many for the requisite data, which indebtedness we take pleasure in acknowledging in a general way; but, without invidious distinction, we wish to express our special and grateful obligations to Mrs. Rosalie Mauzy Speiden, a native of Virginia, now resident of Nashville, Tennessee; to Miss Lula Mauzy of Lewisburg, Logan Co., Ky.; to Mr. Charles E. Kemper of Architects' Office, Treasury Department, Washington City, D. C.; to Dr. Albert Strayer Kemper, of Port Republic; and to Prof. John P. Mauzy, native of Virginia, now resident of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mrs. Rosalie Mauzy (6) Speiden, wife of Mr. Theodore Speiden, daughter of Mrs. Kittie Latham (5), daughter of Richard Mauzy (4), son of Henry Mauzy (3) of Fauquier Co., Va., son of John Mauzy (2), son of Henry Mauzy (1), Huguenot Refugee.

Miss Lula Mauzy (7) of Lewisburg, Logan Co., Ky., daughter of George Mauzy (6), son of James Mauzy (5), son of Henry Mauzy (4), son of Henry Mauzy (3) by his first marriage, son of John Mauzy (2), son of Henry Mauzy (1), the Huguenot Refugee.

Mr. Charles E. Kemper, son of Edward Kemper, son of Rodham Kemper, son of John Kemper, husband of Elizabeth Morgan, jr., daughter of Elizabeth Morgan, senior, *nee* Taylor, by her first marriage to James Morgan. She was afterward married to Henry Mauzy (3). The wife of John Kemper, who lived to be nearly 102 years of age, was the half-aunt of the author of this record, being the half-brother of his father.

Dr. Albert S. Kemper, son of G. W. Kemper, jr., son of G. W. Kemper, senior, eldest son of Charles Kemper, the husband of Susanna Mauzy, eldest daughter of Henry Mauzy (3) by his second marriage, son of John Mauzy (2), son of Henry Mauzy (1)—the Huguenot Refugee.

Prof. John P. Mauzy (6), son of Michael Mauzy, jr., (5), son of Michael Mauzy, senior, (4), son of Henry Mauzy (3), son of John Mauzy (2), son of Henry Mauzy (1)—the Huguenot Ancestor.

The figures indicate the number of generations from the Huguenot Ancestor, Henry Mauzy, who fled from France soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

Introductory to the Record Proper.

WE do not propose to write a history or biography, but merely a record, natal, marital, and mortuary chiefly, that the descendants of their Huguenot ancestor may be enabled to trace their relationship to each other, as, without a written record, after a few generations, they would not be able to do so.

So far as we have been able to learn with any degree of certainty, all the Mauzyys in the various States and Territories of the United States have descended from a single ancestor, a prominent and zealous Protestant who would not abjure his religious faith to save his property, official position, or even life, and for his devotion to principle sacrificed home, friends, and country, and at the risk of his life made his escape from France to England, by concealing himself in a hogshead in the hold of the vessel, whence, after a time, he came to settle in the colony of Virginia. He left France in this way because of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 by Louis XIV, which deprived the Protestants (at that time called Huguenots) of the freedom of worship and other liberties which were granted by that Edict of Henry IV in 1598, and thus authorized and encouraged cruel and fanatical Catholic persecution to harass and destroy the lives and to seize and confiscate the property of the Huguenots, whom they denounced as heretics deserving of death.

About the time he arrived in England (probably in the same vessel) James Fontaine, the

Huguenot ancestor of the Fontaines of Va., also arrived there with his fiancée, after making their escape from France under almost inconceivable dangers and difficulties, and were married by Mauzy, a Protestant minister, presumably the ancestor of the Mauzys of this country. The authority for this is the autobiography of James Fontaine.

One of the descendants of the Fontaines was Col. Fontaine, who, fifty years ago, was President of the "Virginia Central Railroad," now the "Chesapeake & Ohio."

It will be observed that the name was Mauzy (pronounced Mozee, with the accent on the last syllable, and the first slightly sounded) when our ancestor crossed the British Channel to England, and has been so spelled ever since wherever found in the U. S., with the exception of a single case, so far as we are informed, who spells his name Mozee, and he says his name was originally spelled Mauzy and pronounced Mozee.

When it is recognized that *au* in French is pronounced as *o* in English, and *y* as *ee*, and *e* as *a*, it will be readily seen that Mauzy, being a French name, should be pronounced Mozee. The *name* is not Mauze, nor Mozee, though so pronounced, but Mauzy.

It is not uncommon for names in Foreign languages to become anglicised and spelled in English as pronounced, particularly if the bearers of the names be illiterate; but such has not been the case with the Mauzys, and their name has retained its proper spelling, though in some places in the Western States the pronunciation has been anglicised and pronounced Mawsy, which none of the name of Mauzy should allow, for, if properly pronounced, it is a very pretty one.

MAUZY (MOZEE) AND NOT MAUZE (MOZAY).

There was in France a town Mauze (pronounced Mozay) and at one of the churches in that place the Protestants, or Huguenots as they were called at that time, were privileged to worship through the favor of the Duchess of Lunenburg and Zell, a pious Protestant who had influence with the powers then ruling.

Why not claim, it may be asked, that your name is Mauze (Mozay) and not Mauzy (Mozee), and thus have the honor of having your name associated with that church and that pious Duchess? Because, in the first place, it would be to assume that our ancestors were so ignorant as not to be able to spell correctly their own names, which their history, for more than two centuries, proves was not the case; and, secondly, because it would be an effort to claim an honor to which we are not entitled, which would be dishonest and wholly inconsistent with the character of the Mauzy family; for, so far as known, and they have been known a long time, their chief characteristics are strict honesty and truthfulness.

To adopt Mauze for Mauzy would be to alienate oneself, *eo nomine*, from an honorable and historic name, in which we cherish a just pride, to become, by name at least, an alien in "our own, our native land." To do so, would be to cast an unjust and inexcusable reflection on an honored and highly honorable ancestry.

Whatever we *might* do, this is one of the things we would not and could not do. We would consider it an inexcusable and unpardonable offense.

During the war 1861-5, we were introduced to a Mr. Kercheval, son of the author of Kercheval's "Early History of the Valley of Va.," who re-

marked that our name was familiar to him as he had seen it on the Mauzy "Field Notes" in the old records in Hampshire county. As our father, Col. Jos. Mauzy, had previously told us that two of his uncles were engaged with Washington in surveying the lands of Lord Fairfax, we knew that these "Field Notes," as he called them, were written by one or the other of these brothers of our grandfather, Henry Mauzy, of Fauquier Co., Va.

A few years ago, the facts that they surveyed and plotted the lands sold by Lord Fairfax, and that they wrote their names Mauzy, were confirmed by a correspondence we had with the clerk of Hampshire county, W. Va., whom we requested to examine the old records in his office, and give us the names as spelled by themselves.

Lord Thos. Fairfax came to Virginia in 1730 to look after the estate of six million acres of land inherited from his mother, who was a daughter of Lord Culpeper, Governor of the Province. He lived and died near what is now the town of Winchester, Va. He died shortly after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown which so wounded his national pride that it hastened his death.

These lands of Lord Fairfax lay between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and extended westward to the Ohio River, the southern line of the boundary passing about midway between New Market and Mauzy, on the line dividing the counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham.

The history of the genealogy of the Huguenots of Virginia gives the name as Mauzy. That Mauzy is the right name there can be *no* doubt, and to maintain otherwise is absurd and ridiculous, as it is in contradiction of the authentic history of the family.

As, so far as is known to us, all the Mauzy's of this country have descended from a single ancestor, we have to acknowledge some relationship to them, however remote, whether in the pulpit, the prison, the penitentiary, or the poorhouse. We know of several in the pulpit, but none in the other places named in this alliterative list of honorable and dishonorable places.

HISTORIC EVENTS IN FRANCE.

For a proper understanding of the lamentable condition of affairs in France for about forty years preceding the Edict of Nantes by Henry IV, April 13th, 1598, until its Revocation by Louis XIV, October 18th, 1685, after a lapse of 87 years, we deem it appropriate to state briefly some of the most important historic events during that period of time.

The reign of Henry II was signalized by the recovery of Calais, which had been 210 years in the possession of the English, and by the increase of the persecutions of Protestants, called Huguenots, which had begun in the reign of his father Francis I, and which gave rise to the civil wars which distracted France during the three succeeding reigns.

Henry II was succeeded by his son Francis II, the first husband of Mary, afterwards Queen of Scots, who died after a reign of one year, and was succeeded by his brother Charles IX, then a boy only ten years old, who had for his guardian his mother, Catherine de Medicis, an ambitious, and unprincipled woman. At this time, the Protestant religion had spread extensively in France, and was professed by some men of great influence at court, among whom were the Prince of Conde, and Admiral Coligni.

At the head of the Catholics was the ambitious family of the Guises, consisting of five brothers, the most prominent of whom were the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine, who were leading men in the government.

To the intolerance and cruelty of this family, Protestants attributed all their calamities; and the conspiracy of Amboise was formed for the destruction of the Catholic leaders. It was, however, discovered, and about 1,200 conspirators were assassinated and executed.

After the famous conference held at Poissy for discussing the points in dispute between the Catholics and Protestants, an edict was published granting liberty to the Protestants to exercise their worship without the walls of the town. But this edict being soon violated, both parties flew to arms, and commenced the sanguinary civil war, which, for a long time, harassed the kingdom. The Catholics, under the command of Guise and Montmorency, defeated the Protestants, commanded by Condé and Coligni in several engagements; but the latter were still powerful, and obtained conditions of peace, which granted them toleration.

The king and his court now had recourse to stratagem and treachery. The protestants were treated with the greatest marks of favor, and on the occasion of the marriage of the king of Navarre with the sister of Charles, they were allured to court; everything being arranged, on St. Bartholomew's day a horrid massacre was commenced in Paris and throughout France, when, according to Sully, as many as 70,000 were murdered, most of them in their beds; and among the sufferers was the venerable Coligni.

Of this most atrocious massacre, the French historian Thuanus observes, that "no example of

Montmorency

equal barbarity is to be found in all antiquity, or in the annals of the world."

Charles, in giving directions for the massacre of his Protestant subjects added: "Take care that none escape to reproach me." When the news of this horrible transaction was received at Rome, solemn thanks were given for "the triumph of the church militant."

Charles was succeeded by his brother Henry III, a weak, fickle and vicious monarch.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew served rather to strengthen than to weaken the Protestants, who were now a powerful party, and had at their head the Prince of Conde and the King of Navarre. Henry found it expedient to grant them some privileges. This incensed the Catholics, who, with the Duke of Guise at their head, formed the celebrated League for the Protestants. It had also another and more secret object, that of usurping all the powers of government. The King united himself with this league, and took the field against the Protestants; but he soon found himself deprived of a great part of authority by the Duke of Guise; and, after repeated contests, Henry caused the duke, and his brother, the cardinal of Lorraine, to be put to death by the hand of the assassins. This act excited an insurrection throughout France, and subjected the king to the abhorrence of his subjects; and he was soon after assassinated himself by James Clement, a Dominican friar.

As he died without children, and the house of Valois was extinct, the throne passed to the house of Bourbon, in the person of Henry III, king of Navarre, who now became Henry IV of France, afterwards surnamed the Great. His mother was a zealous Protestant and she took care to have

him educated as a Protestant. It had been the intention at the massacre of St. Bartholomew to make Henry share the fate of his Protestant friends, but his life was spared on the condition of his professing himself a Catholic.

Three years he remained at the French court, virtually a prisoner, but at length in 1576, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the queen-mother, and escaped to the camp of the Huguenots in Alencon, when, having revoked his compulsory conversion, he resumed the command of the army, and by his address gained several signal advantages, which constrained the king to consent to a peace highly favorable to the cause of the Protestants.

The army of the League was commanded by the Duke of Mayenne, brother of the duke of Guise, and was defeated by Henry IV on March 14th, 1590, at the great battle Ivry.

Henry was then 37 years old. Meeting afterwards with various obstacles, he was induced by views of policy, in order to conciliate a majority of his subjects, to renounce Protestantism, and declare himself a Catholic. He was then crowned at Chartres, and obtained absolution from the Pope. To his old friends, the Huguenots, who had been his defenders, and by whose aid he ascended the throne, he granted the celebrated Edict of Nantes, April 13th, 1598, by which he confirmed all their rights and privileges, giving them free admission to all offices of honor and profit.

Afterward he devoted his great talents to improving the internal condition of his kingdom. The civil war was of nearly thirty years' duration; had produced the most calamitous effects; the crown was loaded with debt; the country unculti-

vated; the people poor and miserable; but by means of the wise and prudent measures that were adopted, the face of things was soon happily changed; and during his reign all the state debts were discharged. He was the most popular king that ever ruled in France.

Henry IV was succeeded by his son Louis XIII, then in his ninth year. His mother, Mary de Medicis, who was appointed regent, disgusted the nobility by her partiality for Italian favorites, and the kingdom soon relapsed into the most fatal disorders.

But the abilities of Cardinal Richelieu, who, after the king had become of age, was made prime minister, soon effected a great change. It was his policy to promote rather the aggrandizement of the kingdom, than the true interests and happiness of the people.

His three leading objects were, to subdue the turbulent spirit of the French nobility, to humble the power of the Protestants, and to curb the encroachments of the House of Austria.

The Protestants, alienated by persecution, attempted to throw off their allegiance, and establish an independent state, of which Rochelle was to be the capital. Richelieu laid siege to the city, which, after maintaining a most obstinate resistance for a year, during which 15,000 persons perished, was forced to surrender. By this event the civil war was ended and the Protestant power in France finally crushed.

Louis XIV succeeded to the throne in the 5th year of his age, under the regency of his mother, Anne of Austria, who chose Cardinal Mazarin for her minister. Mazarin was an artful Italian, whose excessive avarice rendered him odious to the people.

On the death of Mazarin, Louis, now being 22 years of age, took upon himself the entire command and direction of affairs of government, and entered on a vigorous and splendid career. The love of glory was his ruling passion, and this he pursued not only by the terror of his arms and the splendor of his conquests, but also by his patronage of literature, science, and the arts; by his able administration of internal affairs; and by the extension and improvement of all kinds of public works. The capital was embellished, the splendid palace of Versailles built, commerce and manufactures encouraged, the canal of Languedoc and other useful works constructed. We will not recite his conquests and his accession of territory to France. But his fortune changed. His unbounded ambition and his increase of power excited the alarm of other nations, and they combined against him and involved him in long and bloody wars. A series of reverses marked the latter part of his long reign. His armies had to contend against the genius of the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, who gained over them the celebrated battles of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet; and at the peace of Utrecht, he lost nearly all he had gained.

One of the most unjust as well as impolitic measures of Louis XIV was the *revocation* of the *Edict of Nantes*, granted by Henry IV for the toleration of the Protestants. By this barbarous act, all the Protestant churches were destroyed, their ministers banished, and every individual was outlawed or compelled to renounce his religion. They were hunted like wild beasts, and great numbers were put to death.

By this measure, France lost from 500,000 to

800,000 of her most useful and industrious citizens, who were driven into exile, and carried the arts and manufactures of France, in which the Protestants greatly excelled the other countries, to England, Holland, Switzerland, and the English colonies in America, particularly South Carolina and Virginia.

What was the great and irreparable loss to France was of corresponding gain to other nations. To this outrageous act of Louis XIV was due the emigration from France to this State, then a British colony, of those Huguenots who sacrificed property, home and country rather than renounce their religious faith, and became the ancestors of many of the most worthy and distinguished families of Virginia, such as the Fontaines, the Latanes, (among them Bishop Latane of the Reformed Episcopal church), the Maryes (among them Lieut. Governor Marye), the Maurys (among them Commodore Matthew F. Maury; the scientist, whose fame is world-wide, and whose discovery of the paths of the ocean has been an inestimable boon to navigation, and on whom very great honors have been conferred by all civilized nations), and scores of others; thus furnishing an illustration of the fact that providence educes good from evil.

To some, in this age of commercialism and lax honesty, it may seem foolish on the part of these Huguenots to make the sacrifices they did for the sake of principle; but they deserve honor for so doing, and have been, and will continue to be, honored "till the last syllable of recorded time."

He, who has not the courage of his honest convictions, and will not abide by them to the uttermost, is not a *true man* in the proper sense of that term.

"Be true to thyself, and it will follow, as the night the day, thou cans't not be false to any man."

A FEW PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

We have now arrived at the point—the record proper—where we have to undertake the difficult task of giving the genealogy of the family for more than two centuries—from 1685 to the present time. To do this, with even partial success, is one of the most difficult labors conceivable. Since we entered on the necessary preparation for it, such as obtaining the requisite data, names, dates, etc., by voluminous correspondence with persons in all parts of our country, we are inclined to think that, if a similar task had been included in the twelve labors assigned to Hercules, he would have despaired of success, and would have declined to attempt their performance.

To those who may be contemplating making a genealogical record for a like period of time, we advise not to delay it till they arrive at the age of eighty-six years, as we have done.

As we think it as well, (if not better,) not to have a family record as to have an erroneous one, we have tried earnestly to make this one as correct as possible, and consequently have investigated carefully where there has been doubt, and have weighed the evidence as to the truth of family traditions, and will give the facts as we have concluded them to be, after an honest effort to ascertain the truth regarding them. Where the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., follow names, they do not mean the number of that name, but the number of the generation, beginning with the Huguenot ancestor, Henry Mauzy.

The Mauzy Family From 1685.

SO far as we know, all the Mauzys of this country have descended from a single ancestor, Henry Mauzy, a French Protestant or Huguenot, who, to escape Catholic persecution, fled from France shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and he descended from a noble ancestry, as is evidenced by the Coat-of-arms of the family, an armorial device, which was embroidered and worn on the coat outside of the armor by the knights and great barons of the Middle Ages. Originally, the term, "Coat-of-arms," embraced the coat as well as the device, but in modern heraldry it means the armorial device simply, and that embroidered on satin pillow-cases, (the work and gift of his mother) and a silver cup, an heirloom in the family, and his bible, he took with him when he made his escape to England concealed in a hog's-head in the hold of the vessel.

The immediate family of which he was a member was one of prominence and of zealous protestantism, and was consequently under vigilant espionage, and hence had a trap-door in the floor under which they concealed their bible when not in use. Whilst one would read the bible in their daily devotions, another would watch to announce the approach of any one, and in such event the bible was instantly put beneath the trap-door.

In Foote's History of the Huguenots, pages 577 and 578, in speaking of the Mauzy family, he says:

"Henry Mauzy fled from France in 1685. Tradition has preserved too little concerning the condition and residence of his ancestors. It is known, however, that a Huguenot minister by the name of Mauzy left France in the same vessel that conveyed James Fountaine to England. It is also known that the parents of Henry Mauzy were accustomed to read the bible daily with one of the family on watch for the approach of any one who might give information, bringing them under the penalty of the severe laws; and, in case of danger, the bible was placed in its hiding place under the trap-door. Henry Mauzy, like the little Night Cap, left France in a hogshead labeled as merchandise, and thus escaped the search made for fugitives."

As he was a zealous young Protestant minister, (presumably Presbyterian, as the chief contest at that time was between the Catholics and Presbyterians) he was specially liable to be severely persecuted, and hence he adopted an unusual and very secretive mode of making his escape.

As he possessed the silver-cup heirloom, which descended to the youngest son, we presume he was the Benjamin of the family, and as Benjamin, the son of Jacob, became the head of a tribe of Israel, so he was destined to become the head of the numerous families of Mauzys in the New World.

At the time of the sale of the property of grandfather, Henry Mauzy, of Fauquier county, to the universal regret of the family, this silver-cup disappeared, and who got possession of it is unknown. But for this, it would have become the property of our father, Col. Jos. Mauzy, of McGaheysville, Rockingham county, Va., as he was the youngest son of Henry Mauzy (3). This

we were told by Col. Joseph Mauzy himself. He also told us why his father's property was sold. He said the father of Hon. Henry S. Foote, U. S. Senator and Governor of Mississippi, was Sheriff of Fauquier Co., and that his father, Henry Mauzy, was Foote's Surety, and that the obligations to pay Foote's delinquencies caused the sale. He had been a man of wealth, and had provided for his children as they reached their majority, but the loss of the remaining part of his possessions rendered him unable to provide in like manner for Joseph, his youngest child of seventeen, and he lamented this misfortune, especially on account of "poor Joseph", as he called him, when lamenting his loss. If he could have read Joseph's horoscope aright, and could have seen in the vista of the future his career, he would probably have considered that being thrown on his own resources, which he esteemed a misfortune, was a blessing in disguise; for he would have seen "poor Joseph" enjoying a happy and prosperous life; and that by assiduous attention to business, wise economy and good judgment, he had honestly acquired a fortune greater than that of any other in his community. He was truly the architect of his handsome fortune, and his universally recognized honesty and fair-dealing, and his uniform kindness and favors to those less fortunate, rendered even the evil spirit of envy dumb. He was the friend of all, and all were his friends, illustrating the remark of Emerson that "To have friends you must be a friend." Unfortunately, as in the case of the silver-cup heirloom, the whereabouts of the embroidered pillow cases, if they still exist, is unknown to us. We have credible authority for the statement that they were seen by Aunt Priscilla Rosser, a

daughter of Henry Mauzy by his first marriage.

Though we have not heard that such was the case, yet we think it probable that the coat-of-arms was embroidered on the satin pillow cases by the mother of our Huguenot ancestor who gave them to him.

HENRY MAUZY (1) the Huguenot ancestor, whilst in England, married a daughter of Dr. Conyer's.

From England, he came to this country, landing, it is supposed, at the port of Charleston, S. C., whence he came to Virginia and settled first in Stafford county, where he was a planter.

His second son, John (2) about 1720, married Hester Foote, and had the following children:—Henry, born 1721; John, 1723; William, 1725; Priscilla, 1727; Peter, 1730; Elizabeth, 1734; Jemima, 1740.

HENRY (3), eldest son of John (2), was twice married, first to Ann Withers of Stafford Co., Va., by whom he had the following nine children:—John, Peter, William, Henry, Elizabeth, Nancy, Priscilla, Hester, and one whose name is not known to us.

On July 23rd, 1765, he married the widow of James Morgan, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Taylor, and the mother of seven children, by whom he had eight children:—Susanna, Thomas, Richard, Margaret, Jemima, George, Michael and Joseph.

JOHN (4), son of Henry (3), by his first marriage, married Lydia Duncan, moved to Kentucky and had the following children:—Henry, Lydia, Jemima and Rhoda.

HESTER, daughter of Henry (3) by first marriage, married Abner Newman, and had three children:—James, Abner and Lucy.

PRISCILLA, daughter of Henry (3) by first marriage, married George Rosser, and her daughter Belinda married Charles Scott; and Nancy, John Murray.

NANCY, daughter of Henry (3) by first marriage, married Bosye and had the following children:—John, Henry, Betty, Nancy and Ann.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry (3) by first marriage, married James Peters, and had the following children:—John, married Miss Weaver; Henry, Betty Eustace; Jesse, Janae George; Sallie, Saunders; Priscilla, Corbin; Margaret, Morrow; and James, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Mary unmarried.

HENRY (4) son of Henry (3) by his first marriage was born about 1758, and was married to Miss Duncan, by whom he had eight children:—James, Lewis, Henry, Fount, Peggy, Nancy, Sallie, and Lucy, the youngest, who was born Dec. 25, 1794. Henry (4) with his son, James, and Reuben Browning and James Duncan, his brothers-in-law, emigrated from Va. to Kentucky and entered a thousand acres of land on Mud River. On a portion of the land on which James first settled, some of his descendants are still living near Lewisburg, Logan Co., Ky.

JAMES, son of Henry (4) married Susan Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., and had nine children—Shelton, James, Henry, John, George, Polly, Jailey, Sallie, and Jemima.

George, the youngest, born January 28, 1828, married Sarah Sutton, and had nine children, five of whom survive at this time, 1910—Lula, Reuben, Henry, Mattie. and Effie. Lula, Effie and Henry live with their mother at the old home. Their mother, in 1910, was 73 years old and feeble. In 1910, Lula was 45 years of age; Reuben,

42, married 14 years, lived in Paducah, a builder and contractor. Henry, 40, lives at old home; Mattie is married and lives in Texas.

To Lula, daughter of George, we are indebted for the above account of the descendants of Henry Mauzy (4) her great grandfather, who emigrated from Va. to Ky.

PETER (4) son of Henry (3) by his first marriage, emigrated to Kentucky in 1792, with his brother William, and settled in Fleming county. We have no record of his descendants.

WILLIAM (4) older brother of Peter (4) and son of Henry (3) by his first marriage, was born in Virginia, Dec. 27, 1755, and was married to Ursula Arnold, an English lady by birth, July 20, 1772. She was born Feb. 22, 1753, and died May 28, 1823. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 17, 1781.

In 1792 he emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Bourbon county. He was a Baptist preacher of note in that early day.

In 1829 he removed to Rush county, Ind., where he died April 5, 1837, leaving 11 children, and where some of his descendants and many of his relatives still reside, and are almost as numerous as "autumnal leaves that strew the brook in the vale of Vallombrosa."

Of his children, Nancy married Chas. Jones; Elizabeth, Roland Grant; James, Elizabeth Jamison; George, Lillian Grenstard; Sallie, William Jones; John Arnold, Polly Gooding; Silas, Nancy Gooding; Peter William, Sally Gooding. Henry, unmarried, and several others unknown to us.

Peter, son of William (4), was born in 1792, somewhere in West Virginia, whilst his parents were on their way to Kentucky. Peter, son of

William, and Silas, his brother, reared in Kentucky, moved to Rushville, Ind., in 1829, where Peter and wife died of typhoid fever in 1832.

Of his children, Lucinda married Joseph Pattison; Elizabeth, Nelson Pattison; Reuben D., Rachael Caldwell. He was born in Kentucky in 1818, settled in Rushville, Ind., and afterwards removed to Oakland, California. Wm. C., Elizabeth Caldwell; Abram G., Emily Jamison; Martha, John Wilson; Silas H., Lida Ross; Nancy, unmarried.

Dr. Reuben D. Mauzy, son of Peter William, and grandson of William, the emigrant, had the following children:—Capt. James H., who lived in Rushville, Ind., and married Louise Hillyer; afterwards married another, and settled at San Antonio, Texas.

Zara married Hannah Sexton; Wm. P., Sallie Frazer; Alice, not married; Byron, the youngest, born in 1860 in Indiana, married Ellen Schroth, and settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he now resides. His children at this writing, 1909, are Charles S., and Majorie L. Mauzy.

At this time, 1909, the widow of Dr. R. D. Mauzy is still living at 87 years of age. She and her children, except Capt. J. H., live in California—Dr. Wm. P. in Oakland, the others in San Francisco.

John Arnold Mauzy (5) son of William (4) was born Feb. 18, 1789, married Polly Gooding, Feb. 8, 1810, moved to St. Claire Co., Ill., in 1817, died in Missouri in 1839. He had eleven children. His son Cornelius Gooding Mauzy, was born Dec. 17, 1812, in Kentucky, married Caroline Stevenson March 26, 1837, and died March 15th, 1888. He had ten children. His son Henry Clay Mauzy, was born May 16, 1842

at Alton, Ill., married Evelyn A. Wheeler, June 19, 1867; moved to Manistee, Mich., and died Dec. 4, 1888.

Albert Ulrich Mauzy, son of Henry Clay Mauzy, was born Jan. 20, 1869, at Manistee, Mich., married Marguerite Close, June 6, 1894.

After what precedes, we received the records of Silas and Peter Mauzy, the sons of Wm. Mauzy (4); and of their descendants, for which we are indebted to Mr. Chase P. Mauzy, of Rushville, Ind., which it affords us pleasure to add here.

SILAS MAUZY was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Feb. 1, 1797, and died in Rush Co., Ind., Sept. 10, 1876, aged 79 years, 7 months and 9 days. He married Nancy Gooding Aug. 30, 1816, in Bourbon Co., Ky., and in Sept. 1817, he moved to Illinois and lived on a farm 12 miles from St. Louis, Mo., on a part of which stands the town of Centerville. In the fall of 1821 he returned to Bourbon Co., Ky., where he remained 10 years, and then went to Indiana, landing at New Salem, Sept. 23, 1831, and bought land of Isaac Stephens.

On the 20th of October, 1832, he lost his wife Nancy, leaving 8 children.

He married Rebecca Barnes February 25, 1833. In 1835 he bought a farm which he sold in 1847 and bought the home where he spent the last 29 years of his life. His last wife also bore him 8 children.

He taught school a number of years.

He became a disciple of Dr. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the "Christian" Church, and in 1841 was ordained to preach the gospel, which he continued to do on all suitable occasions until the infirmity of age made it necessary for him to retire. His ministry was very successful.

The following are his descendants, as furnished by Mr. Chase Mauzy, of Rushville, Indiana:

1—William Mauzy, born 1817, wife Carolina Griffin, his children Wesley Mauzy, William Mauzy.

2—Margaret Mauzy, born 1819, her husband Abisha Lewis, family—Jane Lewis, Tom Lewis, James Lewis, George Lewis.

3—Cornelius Mauzy, born 1821, his wife Sarah Garrison, family—Mary Mauzy, Winnie Mauzy, Silas Mauzy, John Mauzy, Frank Mauzy, Ruth Mauzy, Joseph Mauzy, Stanley Mauzy, Margaret Mauzy. Cornelius Mauzy's second marriage: Ferby Lacy, their family—William Mauzy, Austin Mauzy, Laura Mauzy, Minnie Mauzy, George Mauzy.

4—Celia Mauzy, born 1823, her husband Enoch Westerfield, family—Mary Westerfield,

5—Silas Mauzy, Jr., born 1825, died aged 21 years, unmarried.

6—Peter Mauzy, born 1827, his wife Jane Wilson, both living, family—Eunice Mauzy, Alma Mauzy, Mary Mauzy, Daniel Mauzy. deceased; Greeley Mauzy, Margaret Mauzy.

7—Sarah Mauzy, born 1829, her husband Peter Wilson, family—Lizzie Wilson, Mollie Wilson, Nancy Wilson, Caroline Wilson, Marguerite Wilson, Sarah Wilson, William Wilson.

8—James Mauzy, born 1831, his wife Hamilton Conoway, family—William Mauzy, Charles Mauzy, Amos Mauzy.

9—Silas Mauzy's second marriage to Rebecca Barnes, family—Nancy Mauzy, born 1833, her husband Dr. William Hendricks, family—Alice Hendricks, William Hendricks, Herschel Hendricks.

10—Thomas Mauzy, born 1835, his wife Ruth

Smith, family—Ida Mauzy, Winifred Mauzy, Homer Mauzy.

11—Mary Mauzy, born 1837, her husband John Bebout, family—Jennie Bebout, Ruby Bebout, Minnie Bebout, Lula Bebout, deceased.

12—John Mauzy, born 1839, his wife, Frances Parsons. They were married in Kentucky and both died shortly after their marriage.

13—Lucinda Mauzy, born 1841, her husband Hiram Gregg, she is living. Her second marriage was to Harry Guffin, and their family, Minnie Guffin.

14—Carolina Mauzy, born 1843, her husband, James Parsons, family—Lola Parsons, Mary Parsons; all living but the husband, James Parsons.

15—Joseph Mauzy, born 1845, unmarried, died at 23 years of age.

16—George Mauzy, living, born 1847, his wife Etta Wooster, family—Pearl Mauzy.

This completes the list of the Silas Mauzy family.

Peter Mauzy, (son of Wm. (4), and elder brother of Silas,) and wife, Sallie Gooding Mauzy, with their family of seven children, came from Bourbon County, Ky., to Rush County, Ind., and settled on a farm near New Salem, Ind. They came in the year 1828 or 1829. They died in 1832, having contracted a fever from entertaining travelers, and died within three weeks of each other, leaving the seven children orphans. Having been born of Godly parents and trained from infancy to reverence God and His word, this little family started out on life's journey.

Peter Mauzy was a prominent preacher and exhorter in what was then known as the "Old Christian Church," and his mother was known

far and near for her remarkable fervency and power in prayer. The children all inherited the many virtues of their parents. They were all much honored by their parents. The boys of the family were members of the "Christian Church" and the three daughters were members of the "Methodist Church."

1—REUBEN D. MAUZY, eldest son of Peter Mauzy and Sallie Gooding, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 1818. He taught school about two and a half miles north of Rushville and boarded around with the patrons and made the acquaintance of Rachel Caldwell, to whom he was married in 1840, and moved on a farm southeast of Rushville and while farming studied medicine under Dr. Frame. In 1845 he moved with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended Medical college, and after graduating moved to LaFontaine, Wabash County, Ind., where he practiced his profession until 1850, when he went to New York City and attended medical college, graduating there. He returned to Rushville and did a successful practice for many years; also had a drygoods store and farm.

He made several trips to California and Oregon, going as far North as Victoria, British Columbia, and liked the country so well that he sold his business and moved to San Francisco in 1876. He practised medicine for several years in Oakland, Cal., for several years with much success. He died in Oakland, Cal., January 31, 1890, and was buried in the beautiful Golden Gate Cemetery near that city. His widow is still living at near the age of ninety at Oakland, Cal., with her daughter Alice. His children are—Capt. James Harvey Mauzy, San Antonio, Texas; Zarah E. Mauzy, San Francisco, Cal; Miss Alice Mauzy,

San Francisco; Byron Mauzy, San Francisco; Dr. Wm. P. Mauzy, Oakland, Cal.

2—WILLIAM C. MAUZY was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 8, 1823, died at his home in Rushville July 25, 1898. He was only seven years old when his family came to Indiana. At the age of eight he was left an orphan. He availed himself of the few advantages he could get, and in face of all the difficulties he succeeded in preparing himself for a school-teacher, and taught for a number of years. Some of his pupils, now gray-headed men and women, have testified to his faithfulness as a teacher and his kindness of heart. Having naturally a bright, strong mind, by wide and careful reading he became a man of intelligence whose opinion and judgment were frequently sought by his friends and neighbors.

He was long and prominently identified with the business interests of Rushville as a merchant and grain-dealer. For several years he was an active and useful member of the school-board and also represented his ward in the common council. He was always closely identified with and interested in all that pertained to the business and moral interests of the city. He was a prominent member of the Christian church, and did much to assist in building the now beautiful Christian church of Rushville, Ind. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, of this county, May 4, 1843. Eight children, three sons and five daughters, were born to them; six of their eight children survive them. Mrs. Mary Sinsabaugh, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. G. Mauzy, Rushville, Ind.; Edward H. Mauzy, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. George Thomas, Zanesville, Wis.; Mrs.

Samuel Darste, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. C. Burt, Rushville, Ind.

3—Abram Gooding Mauzy was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Feb. 1825. He was near 81 years old at the time of his death. His early life was one of many hardships, having been left to fight life's battles alone. He was a marvel of industry through all his life. In his few minutes of rest he would read, and soon commenced to teach school. At night he would study his lessons for the next day for fear the older scholars might ask him some questions he would not know. With hard work and pluck he saved some money and started in the dry goods business with R. M. Pomeroy, who in after years became president of "The Union Pacific Railroad," in Spartansburg, Ind. He married Emily R. Jameson in New Paris, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1847. They moved to Rushville in the early 50's and continued in the dry goods and grain business until his two sons, Wesley J. Mauzy and Charles A. Mauzy succeeded him in the business.

His wife, Emily R. Mauzy, died July 12, 1873, and was buried in the beautiful cemetery near Rushville, Ind.

December, 31, 1874, he married in Indianapolis, Mrs. Eliza Hibben Jones, who died in Rushville, Jan. 14, 1906.

Abram Mauzy was noted for his philanthropic work, always doing good and praising and encouraging all to do well.

His children are: Mrs. Mary Frances Payne, Rushville, Ind., (two sons Earl Hamilton Payne and Ralph Payne); Wesley Jameson Mauzy, died May 30, 1890, (one son Harold); Charles A. Mauzy, Rushville, Ind., (Hugh Elliott Mauzy, Lewis Mauzy, Louise Mauzy); Mrs. Sarah

Mowers, Rushville, Ind; Mrs. Thomas H. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind., (one son Abram).

4—Mrs. Martha A. Mauzy Wilson was born June 13, 1828. Died in Shelbyville, Ind., June 10, 1901. She married John W. Wilson who preceded her in death in September, 1894. They lived a number of years on a beautiful farm near Shelbyville, Ind., where they always made their friend and relatives very welcome. Martha Wilson was noted for her bright, happy disposition and her genuine cordiality. We all know a mother of ten children must have had many hardships in her life; notwithstanding all this she was always up and ready to lend a helping hand where needed. After the death of her husband she bought a home in Shelbyville, Ind., where she spent her declining years. She was a devout Christian woman, being a member of the Methodist church. She left surviving her at her death nine sons and one daughter, all living and in good health. The oldest child is 60 years old and the youngest is past 40. The children are: Joseph A. Wilson, Shelbyville, Ind.; David L. Wilson, Shelbyville, Ind.; Winchester T. Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind; Lucinda M. Wilson, Shelbyville, Ind.; George H. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Silas M. Wilson, Shelbyville, Ind.; Frank M. Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Odus G. Wilson, Shelbyville, Ind.; John B. Wilson, Chicago, Ill; Charles T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

5—MR. SILAS MAUZY was the youngest child of his parents and passed through many hardships during his boyhood days. He was of a jovial disposition and always had many friends. In his younger years he was a clerk until he went into the hardware business in the same square where his three brothers had drygoods stores.

He married Lydia Ross of Rush County. They moved to California in 1875, and after visiting in the State, bought a fruit farm in northern California. After a few years they decided to sell and move to the southern part. While living there a number of their friends and relatives from this part of Indiana visited them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mauzy broke down in health and their children persuaded them to go to their son, Elmer Mauzy, in San Francisco, Cal., and spend their declining years. Mrs. Mauzy died in 1902. Mr. Mauzy died in 1903 being 73 years old. Both are buried near San Francisco. Their children are:—Mr. Elmer Mauzy, San Francisco, Cal; Miss Florence Mauzy, Peteluma, Cal; Mrs. Lena Mauzy, Peteluma, Cal.

6—LUCINDA MAUZY PATTISON, the eldest child of Peter and Sallie Gooding Mauzy, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky; she married Joseph D. Pattison and lived on their farm, now owned by George Guffin, near New Salem, Ind., for a number of years. Mrs. Pattison being the older of family with the assistance of her husband did much to assist, advise and encourage the younger brothers and sisters when they were left orphans. Later moved to Rushville, where they lived for some time, afterwards moving to Indianapolis to establish their son in the wholesale drygoods business with their son-in-law James S. Hibben of the firm known as Hibben, Kennedy & Co., later Hibben, Patterson & Co.

Mrs. Pattison was a good christian woman and was a regular and faithful member of Meridian street M. E. Church at Indianapolis. She died at Indianapolis at an advanced age near 85 years. She and her husband and son are buried at Crown Hill Cemetery at Indianapolis. She had

the following children—Mrs. Sarah Pattison Hibben, Indianapolis; Coleman B. Pattison now deceased; Mrs. Lizzie Pattison Reed also deceased.

DESCENDANTS OF ELIZABETH TAYLOR MORGAN.

As Elizabeth Taylor, born in 1735, daughter of James Taylor, became our grandmother by her second marriage to Henry Mauzy (3) of Fauquier county, Va., and as we wish to keep the record of the Mauzy's together, we will first give the record of her descendants by her marriage to Morgan. As before stated, she had seven children by Morgan—Nancy, who married Cooke; Mary Gibson; Benjamin, Elizabeth Kemper; Elizabeth, John Kemper; Sally, Lewis Kemper; and Spencer, Kenner.

BENJAMIN MORGAN, born October 19, 1762, married Elizabeth Kemper, Nov. 1, 1781, and died Sept. 29, 1841. His wife was born at Cedar Grove, Va., April 19, 1760, and died in South Carolina Nov. 9, 1821. He was a near relative of Gen. Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary war fame, who, with a much less force, gained a very decided victory over the forces of the British army under the command of Tarleton at the battle of the Cowpens in South Carolina, Jan. 17, 1781.

John H. Morgan, the dashing and daring Confederate cavalry officer, who commanded an independent command, known as the "Morgan Raiders," of Kentucky, was a descendant of this family. He previously served in the war with Mexico, as First Lieut. in Marshall's cavalry, and was at the battle of Buena Vista. He was killed at Greenville, Tenn., during the war between the States.

ELIZABETH MORGAN, born July 23, 1758, died May 10, 1860, aged nearly 102 years; married John Kemper, a grandson of John Kemper who came to Virginia in 1714 from Nassau, Siegen, Germany, and located at Germanna, now in Orange county, with eleven other families who came to develop Gov. Spottswood's iron property, being skilled workmen in iron. In 1712 they removed to Germantown in what is now Fauquier county.

7 RODHAM KEMPER, son of John Kemper and Elizabeth Morgan, was born in Fauquier county, Aug. 25, 1876, married Mrs. Anne Pence (~~nee~~ Kisling) Dec. 4, 1823, and died May 8, 1845, and was buried in the cemetery at Cross Keys, Rockingham county, where he spent his married life as a merchant. He came to the Valley of Virginia in 1811 or 1812 and was a clerk for 5 or 6 years in the store of Col. Joseph Mauzy at McGaheysville. (During a portion of this time Col. Joseph Mauzy was in command of a company in the war of 1812-14). About 1818 he went into the mercantile business with Michael Mauzy at Mt. Sidney, Augusta county. After this, he married, lived, and died as above stated. Col. Joseph Mauzy being a half-brother of his mother, and having married his wife's sister, was his half-uncle and also his brother-in-law.

Ann Morgan, born March 4, 1752, married John Cooke. Mary Morgan, born Nov. 28, 1754, married Geo. Gibson, of Rappahanock, Co., Va. Spencer Morgan, born Feb. 22, 1756, married first, Susanna Kenner of Fauquier Co., Va., removed to Union Co., S. C., and married, in his second marriage, Miss Nuckalls of that State. He served as a lieutenant in Gen. Daniel Morgan's rifle regiment in the war of the Revolution, and

died July 14, 1809. Sallie Morgan, born August 7, 1760, married Moses Kemper, a Revolutionary soldier, who died in the service.

SECOND MARRIAGE OF HENRY MAUZY(3)

He married Elizabeth Taylor Morgan, widow of James Morgan, in 1765, by whom he had 8 children, Susannah, Thomas, Michael, Richard, Margaret, Jemima, George, and Joseph.

I.—SUSANNAH, born Sept. 24, 1766, was married to Charles Kemper, Nov. 30, 1786, and had eight children—George Whitfield, Helen, Elizabeth Fishback Taylor, Susannah Mauzy, Charles, Sarah Ann, Judith and Jemima Adaline. Elizabeth married Kemper of Cincinnati, Ohio, and left children.

Charles married Miss McCormick.

Sarah Ann married Wm. McCoy.

Judith married Chas. Gibson, whose daughter, Fanny, married Herndon.

Helen and Adaline never married.

GEORGE WHITFIELD KEMPER, the eldest child of Susannah Mauzy and Charles Kemper, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Sept. 29, 1787; was married in 1812 to Matilda Graham, daughter of Joseph Graham, and died Sept. 16th, 1872, at Port Republic, where the greater part of his life was spent as a skillful and successful physician, and as a citizen of intelligence and character, who commanded the respect, confidence, and affection of all who knew him.

The mention of the name of Dr. G. W. Kemper, sr., suggests one of the most interesting and wholly unique episodes of the war—the escape of Jackson from capture, which we will here interpolate.

[The village of Port Republic lies between the North and South rivers at their junction, which forms the South Shenandoah river. Immediately above their junction, a bridge spans the North river, and about half a mile from the bridge on the South was the residence of Dr. G. W. Kemper, and beyond there a short distance was "Stonewall" Jackson's wagon-train, with the supplies for his army. On Sunday morning June 8, 1862, Jackson's forces were encamped on the high ground on the North of the North River and West of the Shenandoah river.

The Federal forces under Gens. Fremont and Milroy were near and approaching on the east side of the Shenandoah river, confidently expecting to defeat and capture Jackson and his inferior number of forces. They thought Jackson had been driven into a *cul de sac* and that his defeat and capture were inevitable, but

"The best laid schemes o' mice
An' men gang aft a-gley."

On that morning, whilst Jackson and his staff were the guests of Dr. Kemper, a portion of Gen. Shields' forces drove away the pickets of Jackson and got possession of the village through which they had to pass to reach Jackson's forces. In the meantime, the Federals had planted a battery commanding the bridge. There happened to be at Dr. Kemper's a small force of Confederate Infantry and one piece of artillery, and when the Federals, having learned that Jackson's wagon-train was near, started to capture and destroy it, they encountered such stout and unexpected resistance that they abandoned the effort. Whilst attempting to reach the bridge, several of Jackson's staff were captured. Jack-

near and approaching the
pickets, and those encamped
in the cul de sac.

son rode up boldly to the battery commanding the bridge and ordered the cannoniers to change the position of the battery, which strange to say they did, and Jackson instantly spurred his horse through the bridge, and reached his men in a few minutes. It is supposed that owing to the audacity of the act, and the fact that he had a rain-coat over his uniform, the Federal soldiers mistook him for a Federal officer. As soon as Jackson reached his forces, he ordered a regiment and several pieces of artillery to the defense of the bridge, with instructions to fire the first volley at the men of the battery. This was done, the men at the battery killed, and Jackson's forces crossed the bridge and drove off the Federal forces. In the unexpected attack, the haste of the Federals to escape, and the confusion resulting, the captured members of Jackson's Staff made their escape from capture.

On that day, a few miles west, Fremont and Milroy were defeated in what is known as the "Battle of Cross Keys," and the next day Shields was defeated a few miles down the river in what is known as the "Battle of Port Republic." We deem it due to the honesty and candor of Gen. Shields to mention the following incident:

He was invited to deliver an address in St. Louis, Mo., and the gentleman who introduced him, in quite a complimentary manner, stated that he (Shields) had defeated Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. When Gen. Shields arose to speak, he said that the gentleman who introduced him was mistaken; that "he had never defeated "Stonewall" Jackson, and the *man doesn't live whoever did.*"]

Dr. Geo. Whitfield Kemper, sen'r., had the following children: Benjamin Franklin, Geo.

Whitfield, Charles' Joseph, Lewellyn, Susan Catharine, Elizabeth Caroline.

Benjamin Franklin married a Miss Holbrook; Geo. Whitfield, first a Miss Brown, and second Margaret Strayer; Charles Joseph, Miss Pendleton; Elizabeth, David S. Young, a lawyer of Staunton; Susan, G. G. Butler.

Geo. W. was, like his father, a skillful physician and a popular gentleman.

Charles Joseph, a man of intelligence and learning, was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Ky.

Albert Strayer Kemper, now living, son of Geo. W., Jr. by his second marriage, is a physician, as were his father and grandfather. That profession seems to be hereditary in that family, and as instinct is inherited knowledge, if this species of heredity shall continue for a few more generations, their descendants will be able to practise the healing profession by instinct.

II.—THOMAS MAUZY, son of Henry Mauzy (3) was born in 1768, and died in Orange county in 1827. He was twice married; first to Letitia Bradford, and in 1805-6 to Caroletta ———, whose surname is unknown to us. He removed to Rockingham county probably a short time before 1800, and owned there as late as 1822 the farm and mill now the site of the plant of the electric works which supply Harrisonburg with lights and electric motive power.

In 1805 and 1806 he sold to his brother Joseph, the house and lot in McGaheysville in which the latter lived till his death; and 38 acres of land adjoining that village. He then removed to Orange Co., where he died. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and literary taste, as is

evidenced by the character of the books in his library. He had but one child, *George Mauzy*, born Feb. 8th 1799, married, first, Mary Farquhar, who died at Waverly, Mo., in June 1849, and died himself at Gulf, Chatham county, N. C., in October, 1883. He lived most of his life at Harper's Ferry. He was a civil engineer, and made the survey of the Shenandoah River preparatory to making it navigable for flat boats, for the transportation of flour, from Port Republic to Harper's Ferry.

He was an intelligent gentleman who enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He kept the locks on the canal at Harper's Ferry and was clerk for the Superintendent of the Armory of the U. S. at that place. He had eight children by this marriage, several of whom died in infancy, and but four survived their mother—Joseph Layton, who married Catherine Keller; Cornelia Frances, who married James H. Burton in May 1844; Franklin Perry, who married Mary F. Smallwood; and Eugenia, who married James H. Burton June 7, 1859.

Joseph Layton Mauzy and ourself were companions and fellow-students in Harrisonburg, and we loved him dearly. He was a boy of infinite humor and was universally popular.

In George Mauzy's second marriage in 1852, he married Mary E. Young, by whom he had two children—Fannie Heaton, who married L. A. Tysor in N. C., Nov. 15, 1876; and Geo. Whitfield, born in 1856, who married Dora Prickett, Oct. 20, 1895, at Marinette, Wisconsin.

Mr. Burton, his son-in-law; an intelligent and worthy gentleman and highly accomplished in his profession, was chosen by an English Commission as chief engineer of the English Armory

near London, where the Enfield rifles are made. He made it successful, which the English had theretofore failed to do.

The following gives the marriages of the children of James H. Burton and his ~~second~~ wife Eugenia H. Mauzy:—Belle Johnston, married Dr. F. Tearney at Brightside farm, Sept. 14, 1887, near Winchester. *3rd*

son of first wife
James Francis married Olive Snodgrass, May 22, 1890, at Victoria, Texas.

Frank Farquhar married Anna Candee in 1892 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Rose Lee, married John Meade Snyder Dec. 28, 1891, at Winchester, Va.

Henry Edward, married Katherine Staub *2*
April 28, 1888, in Hagerstown, Md.

2 Luther Greenwood, married Eva H. Timberlake March 1, 1888, in Hagerstown, Md.

Percy de Vere, married Ethel White in March 1905, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Minnie and Genevieve, to this time, 1909, unmarried.

III.—RICHARD MAUZY (4) son of Henry (3) was born in 1773 in Fauquier county, Va., married Mary Fishback, daughter of Martin Fishback, in Jeffersonton, Culpeper county, and died in 1808 or 1809.

He was a farmer, and kept store in Jefferson-ton. Our mother told us that she named us for him, and that he was a handsome and very fine gentleman.

He had five children—Fayette, Harriet, Lucy, Richard, and Kitty.

Fayette was born in 1801, married Sally Brad-

ford in 1837, and died March 30, 1873. He was a lawyer, and was for many years clerk of the courts of Culpeper county, and was not only one of the most popular, but one of the most intellectual men of that county. He held a very high position in the Masonic Fraternity. He had three children—Mary, Edward and William. Mary married Dr. Samuel Rixey, and had one daughter who died in infancy. Edward died young, and William M. died suddenly April 10, 1910 of heart disease, while copying from the Bible, aged 65 years. He was a zealous Episcopalian. He was at the time clerk of the Federal court at Danville, Va. He never married.

Harriet, daughter of Richard Mauzy (4), married Rev. Edward Shipp and had twelve children—Eliza married Reid, had many children, and lived in Madison county, Va. Martha married Henson—no descendants. John lived in Madison county with several children. Mary and Edward died unmarried. Sallie married McGee—no descendants. J. Henry married Salina Wolfe, daughter of Dr. Albert Wolfe, of Elkton, and lived there till his death. Fayette died during the war of 1861–5.

Lucy, daughter of Richard Mauzy (4), married Rev. Geo. Latham, who at the time of his death was chaplain in the Navy. They had twelve children, all of whom died in infancy, except Louise, Emma S., John S., and Georgia O. Louise remained single. Emma S. married, first Robert Neerby, and second, John R. Turner, both of Warrenton—no descendants. John S. married Addie Vaughn, of Richmond, Va.—no descendants. Georgia O. married T. N. Fletcher, of Warrenton, and died March 25, 1895, leaving six children.

Richard, son of Richard Mauzy (4), married Miss Janney. His daughter Elizabeth married Haskett and had eight children, four of whom lived in Palestine, Ill.—Gravin, Eddie, Richard, and Sallie.

Kitty, daughter of Richard (4), was born Sept. 15, 1807, married John Tillison Latham Dec. 9, 1824, and died Jan. 28, 1884. He was born Oct. 15, 1802, and died April 9, 1869. They had fourteen children as follows—Richard Philip, born Sept. 15, 1825, died April 25, 1862, at Culpeper, whilst serving in the war of 1861–5. Fayette Mauzy, born Dec. 14, 1826, died May 3, 1885. Lucy Dorothy, May 2, 1828, Nov. 1860. Fanny Lavinia, Sept. 14, 1829, July 4, 1880—no descendants. Jane Catherine, Feb. 28, 1831, March 19, 1909—no descendants. Summerville, July 2, 1832, April 14, 1835. Margaret Ann, June 3, 1834, Jan. 14, 1836. Marie Louise, July 6, 1826, Oct. 15, 1860. John Tillison, Feb. 26, 1838, August 9, 1864. Unmarried, killed in war 1861–5. Lucy Ellen, March 31, 1840, Sept. 11, 1841. Wm. Eugene, Aug. 30, 1841, April 1849. Susan Ella, Nov. 30, 1843, Aug. 1845. George Henry, July 1, 1845. Rosalie Mauzy, March 27, 1847. The two last living at the time of this writing in 1909.

Geo. Henry Latham, married Helen Rerris, of Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 1894. Their children in 1909—Geo. H., Jr., born Sept. 17, 1895; Helen C., June 29, 1898; Rosalie May, Feb. 24, 1901; Tillison Rerris, May 27, 1904.

Rosalie Mauzy Latham was married to Theodore Speiden, of Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1874, and moved to Louisville, Ky. Their children—Tillison Latham born Feb. 18, 1876, mar-

ried Harriet Pettus Oct. 24, 1904; Marian born Nov. 12, 1878; Theodore, Jr., March 25, 1881; Edith Mauzy, Oct. 17, 1884, died July 12, 1886; Janis, Aug. 8, 1889, died March 20, 1890.

IV.—JEMIMA MAUZY, daughter of Henry (3) married Josiah Darnall, and had eight children: Thomas, Henry, Betty, Josiah, Susan, Margaret, Richard, and John.

Thomas moved South. Henry lived for some time in Waynesborough, Augusta county, Va., and had the following children: Thomas, Henry, Adaline, Martha, and Fanny.

Thomas became a Presbyterian minister. Fanny married a Presbyterian minister, and Martha married Judge Theodore Sapp, of Georgia.

V.—MARGARET MAUZY, daughter of Henry Mauzy (3), married Geo. Duncan, and lived in Rappahannock county, Va. They had no children.

VI.—GEORGE, son of Henry Mauzy (3) died young and unmarried.

DESCENDANTS OF MICHAEL MAUZY, SENIOR.

VII.—MICHAEL MAUZY, senior, (4), son of Henry (3) was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1776, and died January 13, 1848, aged 71 years, 4 months, and 9 days.

He married Grace Laird March 9, 1808, who was born Dec. 13, 1784.

He had 12 children—8 sons and 4 daughters—as follows:—

Henry, David L., Richard, Margaret, Michael, James, Thomas, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Charles and Susanna Jane.

He was a merchant for many years at Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co., Va., where he reared most of his numerous children, after which he removed to Highland Co., Va.

HENRY, the oldest child, was for some time employed as salesman in the store of his uncle, Col. Joseph Mauzy, at McGaheysville, Rockingham Co., Va.

DAVID L., born August 10, 1810, married Mary Hammer May 15, 1837, and died April 23, 1889, aged 78 years, 8 months, and 13 days.

His wife was born April 17, 1816, and died July 13, 1900, aged 84 years, 2 months, and 26 days.

He had eight children as follows:—Jemima, Grace, Mary, Sarah, Geo. W., Michael, Charles K., and David L., junior.

1—*Jemima*, born Feb. 25, 1838, died June 2, 1862, aged 24 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

2—*Grace*, born July 11, 1839, married William P. Kinkead July 29, 1862, and died March 23, 1868, aged 28 years, 8 months, and 12 days, leaving three children—Mary, born May 11, 1863; John P., born Dec. 11, 1865; and Grace M., born March 20, 1868.

3—*Mary*, born July 11, 1841, married Henry Simmons April 23, 1861.

4—*Sarah*, born August 3, 1843, married James G. Turk Nov. 16, 1866.

5—*Geo. W.*, born Oct. 7, 1845, married Emma J. Seiver Aug. 27, 1872, who was born Nov. 16, 1854, and had the following children—Frederick Glenn, born Sept. 12, 1874, killed in an automobile accident June 24, 1909, aged 34 years, 9 months, and 12 days; James Clyde, born Aug. 29, 1877, died July 17, 1878, aged 10 months and 18 days; Wm. Whitfield, born Aug. 11, 1879, died Nov. 30, 1882, aged 3 years, 3 months and 19 days; Clara Grace, born Nov. 15, 1881, married Uriah Hevener Sep. 11, 1907, and to this time (1910) have one son, Glenn Mauzy, born Aug. 27, 1908.

6—*Michael C.*, born July 13, 1847, married Georgianna M. Colaw Oct. 13, 1870, who was born Nov. 16, 1847. They had the following children—Mary C., born Sept. 18, 1871; Charles W., born May 25, 1874; Lillian L., born Nov. 2, 1877; Stella E., born Oct. 25, 1879; John C., born June 25, 1884; and Grace A., born Sept. 2, 1886.

Mary C. married T. W. Graybeal, August 31, 1904, and has two children—Gladys L., born July 19, 1905, and Zylpha L., born Oct. 20, 1906.

Charles W. Mauzy married Lucy A. Hevener June 12, 1902, and has two children—Clarence H., born Aug. 21, 1903, and Michael A., born Feb. 15, 1908.

Lillian L. Mauzy married Geo. B. Whitlock June 22, 1897, and has two children—Mauzy C., born June 20, 1898, and Mary G., born January 1, 1905.

Stella C. Mauzy married Dr. C. I. Wall June 21, 1906, and has one child, Haran Wall, born June 17, 1908.

John C. Mauzy married Cora S. Smith April 12, 1910.

Mary Kinkead, a granddaughter of David S. Mauzy, senior, born May 3, 1863, married Wm. G. Arbogast Oct. 12, 1881, and had two children—Howard K., born Dec. 2, 1882, and Wm. G., born July 3, 1889. Becoming a widow, she married Warwićk Collins, and they now reside in Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

John P. Kinkead, grandson of David L. Mauzy, senior, was born Dec. 1, 1865.

Grace M. Kinkead, a granddaughter of David L. Mauzy, senior, was born March 23, 1868, and married a Mr. Mullenau.

7—*Charles K.*, born April 16, 1849, married Christina Arbogast May 8, 1901, and had the following children—Wm. Whitfield, born Sept. 12, 1903; Mary Geneva, born March 14, 1905; and Roscoe, born January 26, 1907.

8—*David L., jr.*, born July 21, 1851, married Elizabeth G. Swecker May 10, 1880, who was born Sept. 30, 1857. To them were born Fred. C., born May 10, 1881, who died Aug. 6, 1907; Mamie O., born Nov. 18, 1882, and died Sept. 3, 1884; Wm. R., born Oct. 12, 1884; Paul L., born March 27, 1887; Robert E., born August 10, 1889; Hallie K., born Sept. 8, 1891, and Mattie A., born July 3, 1896.

Mary, daughter of David L. Mauzy, senior, born July 14, 1851, married Henry Simmons April 23, 1861, who was born Sept. 11, 1835. She had 11 children as follows:—

1—Charles W., born Sept. 21, 1862, married Annie Wall Oct. 12, 1904, and has two children—Glenna and James H.

2—Edgar, born Jan. 14, 1864, married Dena Vint Oct. 19, 1898.

3—William, born Nov. 12, 1865, married Amanda J. Simmons Sept. 12, 1889, and has 3 children—Robert, Elva C., and Ernest.

4—Mary A., born June 8, 1867, married Peter J. Moyers Sept. 25, 1884, and had 3 children—Lena, Zadie, and Franklin P.

5—Florence, born July 30, 1870, married Marion Moyers June 25, 1892. She has 3 children—Sallie, Luther, and Margie.

6—Kennie M., born Dec. 20, 1872, married Martin Hammer June 6, 1900, and has one child, Evalyn.

7—Sarah C., born Nov. 19, 1874, married Floyd Rexrode Dec. 31, 1894, and has one child, Lena.

8—Henry H., born Nov. 28, 1876, married Barbara Hammer Feb. 28, 1906, and has one child—Margie C.

9—Dice C., born Aug. 7, 1878, married Savannah L. Rexrode Oct. 30, 1902, and has 2 children—Mary Ida and Ella Geneva.

10—Arthur D., born Jan. 24, 1881.

11—Glenn K., born Sept. 24, 1883, married Grace A. Judy, June 19, 1907, and has one child—Ruth.

RICHARD MAUZY, son of Michael (4) was born at Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1811, and died in Warren Co., Tennessee, June 8th, 1877. In June 1842, in Bath Co., Va., Richard Mauzy married Eliza Farrar, who was born in Bath Co., Va., May 9th, 1821. She died near Pikeville Bledsoe Co., Tenn., in 1881. They never had any children. Eliza Farrar was a direct descendant of that family of Farrars of England famous in British History. The well

known Canon Farrar of England was a very near relative of hers. On her maternal side is the family of Barnetts equally distinguished in history of both England and America. The branch of the Farrar family that came to America directly from England settled in Va., about the year 1769.

MICHAEL, son of Michael Mauzy, (4), born Feb. 14, 1814, at Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co., Va., married Jan. 1, 1846, Jane Tilman Plunkett in Greene Co., Va., and died on his farm in that county Dec. 25, 1867, aged 53 years, 10 months, and 11 days.

His wife was born Dec. 27, 1820, and died in Roanoke City, Va., May 10, 1901, age 80 years, 4 months, and 13 days, having survived her husband 36 years. For a number of years he was a school-teacher.

He had 4 sons and 4 daughters, none of whom lived to adult age except the eldest son, John Plunkett, who was born in Greene Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1848.

John P. was graduated from Randolph Macon College, Va., with the degree of Master of Arts. He was for 10 years Principal of the High School of Roanoke City, Va., and connected with the Memphis, Tenn., Public Schools for a number of years.

He was twice married. On Dec. 7, 1871, he married Helen F. Melone, born July 4, 1849, and died Oct. 6, 1873, aged 20 years, 8 months, and 2 days.

On June 18, 1889, he married Ida A. Sherman, born Feb. 10, 1862, eldest child of John W. Sherman, a successful mill-owner and operator at Mt. Crawford, Va. She was a sister of Rev.

Homer Henkel Sherman, a talented minister of the M. E. Church, South.

By this marriage, the following children were born—Grace Sherman, March 14, 1890; Laura A., March 6, 1892; Blanch Marie June 6, 1894; and Rush L., and Rosa L., Dec. 5, 1895.

JAMES, son of Michael Mauzy (4), who lived in Pendleton Co., W. Va., was twice married; first to Malinda Phares, by whom he had the following children—Sarah E., James C., Solomon P., (who lives in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and has 13 children, the last 2 being twins), Jacob P., Michael and Grace; and second to Caroline Barkley by whom he had Edward, Charles, Okey J., Susan, Lucy and Nancy.

Susan died at three years of age; Jacob P. at thirty-three; and Charles at thirty. All the survivors of this family reside in Pendleton Co., W. Va., with the exception of Solomon P., who resides in Randolph Co., W. Va.

Okey J., the youngest son of James, was born May 13, 1870. He was, for some time, Sheriff of Pendleton. He resides at this time, near Franklin, the county seat of that county.

THOMAS, son of Michael Mauzy (4), born August 10, 1816, at Mt. Sidney, Augusta Co., Va., married in Tenn., Jan. 21, 1841, Jane Lloyd, born June 4, 1823.

This young disciple of Esculapius, anticipating by many years the advice of Horace Greely—"Go West, young man, go West"—went west when Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee were considered far West from Va., as it really was farther west *then* than California is *now*, when the time and labor required to get there, owing to want of

transport facilities, are considered; for to go to California and return can now be accomplished in less time and with less fatigue than to go from Virginia to Tennessee or Kentucky at that time.

At one place on his way West, as he landed from the boat, a man had his skull badly fractured, and the local physicians thought there was no possible chance of saving his life. As they despaired of being able to do anything for him, Dr. Thos. Mauzy proposed to take charge of the case, to which they readily consented—as they had no desire to have him die under their ministrations—whereupon he took charge of the patient, trepanned his skull, and saved his life. This, at that time, was considered a marvelous feat of surgery, and he was the hero of the hour.

He located in Tenn., where he practiced his profession, married, reared his family, and lived till his death.

He had the following children—Sophia L., Michael, Ella, Julia and Lucian.

Sophia L., born Feb. 28, 1842, died June 15, 1908, aged 66 years, 3 months, and 14 days. She married Geo. H. Hash, a captain in the Confederate army, and has the following children—Victor H., Charles Mauzy, Jennie (who married Rucker) and Ella.

Michael, born May 28, 1844, killed Dec. 31, 1862, in the battle of Murfreesboro—a brave and noble boy.

Ella, born June 14, 1846, married J. M. Barbee May 16, 1865, and died Dec. 13, 1881, aged 35 years, 5 months, and 28 days.

Julia, born Oct. 14, 1850, married John B. Biler Oct. 7, 1859, and had the following children—

Daisy C. (McCarty), Lillian E. (Fleming) and Jane Lloyd (Cartwright) of Denver, Colorado.

JOSEPH, son of Michael Mauzy (4) was born May 5, 1817, married Susan Hammer June 29, 1850, and died Feb. 28, 1884, aged 66 years, 9 months and 4 days

His wife was born Aug. 28, 1819, and died Jan. 21, 1906, aged 86 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

They had three children—Elizabeth and Henry born Jan. 25, 1852, and Michael born May 25, 1854.

1—*Elizabeth* married F. J. Marshall, April 10, 1873, and had the following children—Mertie, born Jan. 10, 1878; Joseph, born Sept. 6, 1881; Annie, born Jan. 5, 1885; Pattie, born March 18, 1888; and John, born Nov. 23, 1894.

Annie married Ellis Allen Dec. 23, 1902, and has two children Argyle, aged 5 years, and Arnold, 3 years.

Mertie married Edward Harper Jan. 22, 1908, and has two children—Grace, born March 15, 1909, and a baby son born March 6, 1910.

Joseph married Frances Stone Jan. 16, 1909.

Pattie married Ira Matheny August 18, 1909.

2—*Henry*, born in Pendleton Co., W. Va., Jan. 25, 1852, married Margaret L. Judy, daughter of St. Clair Judy, Feb. 28, 1877, who was born Feb. 25, 1859. In Feb. 1882, he removed to Platts-mouth, Nebraska. He has had six children, 4 of whom are now living.

Maude Elizabeth, born Sept. 2, 1878, died July 13, 1901, aged 22 years, 10 months, and 11 days. Minta Grace, born June 2, 1881, married Dr. Timothy J. Todd May 25, 1904, and has one son,

Henry Edwin, born May 15, 1905, now living at Washoo, Nebraska. James Glenn, born June 19, 1884. Geo. Edward, born Feb. 15, 1886. Margaret Henrietta, born Aug. 6, 1889. Marian Virginia, born Sept. 8, 1900.

3—*Michael*, born May 25, 1854, married June 14, 1880, Ellen Waybright, born Dec. 19, 1853, and has one son, Robert L., born April 9, 1881, who is now living in Denver, Colorado. His father lives in Platsmouth, Nebraska.

SARAH, daughter of Michael Mauzy, senior (4), born in Augusta Co., Va., Nov. 14, 1821, married Abraham Waybright in 1851, and died in Mo., May 18, 1898, aged 76 years, 6 month, and 4 days. Her husband died in Mo., Oct. 18, 1861.

They had the following children:—

1—*Grace A.*, born in Va., Oct. 15, 1852, married Hugh Shields in Oil City, Pa., and died there Dec. 23, 1893, aged 41 years, 2 months, and 8 days. She is survived by her husband and three children.

2—*Phelix W.*, born in Va., Jan. 5, 1854, died in Chetopa, Kansas, Aug. 15, 1910, aged 56 years, 7 months, and 10 days.

He married Amelia Isabell Carson, Dec. 23, 1879, who was born Feb. 25, 1858, and had 9 children as follows:—

Nellie Ethelyn, born Oct. 25, 1880; Clarence, Feb. 15, 1882; Daisy Alyce, April 15, 1894; Ethel Lillian, Oct. 15, 1886; Florence Mae, May 23, 1877; Lula Lenora, May 9, 1889; Earl E., Dec. 19, 1892; Charles W., April 15, 1895; Grace A., Dec. 26, 1877.

Ethel Lillian married Charles Prather Feb. 25,

1906, and has three children—Robert Allen, born Nov. 6, 1906; Earl Wayne, April 2, 1908; Aienna Olette, Jan. 12, 1910.

Nellie Ethelyn married Cary Edmondson, Oct. 14, 1906.

Daisy Alyce married Fred Russell, Jan. 28, 1908.

Lula Lenora married Edgar Clark and has one child, Lola Juniata born April 22, 1910.

Florence Mae married Dudley Gamble, Dec., 1909.

3—*Charles Kemper Mauzy Waybright*, born in Highland Co., Va., May 25, 1855, married Jan. 11, 1880, Sallie E. Bradford, who was born Oct. 2, 1862, in Fauquier Co., Va., and has 5 children as follows:—

Harry Lee, April 6, 1882; Ada Alveretta, June 20, 1885; Stella Mae, May 30, 1890; Joseph Horner, Nov. 9, 1902; Charles Walker, April 29, 1905.

4—*Mary Susan*, born in Va., March 15, 1858, married ——— Winchlel in Mo., and has one son, Don Winchell.

5—*Robert B.*, born in Mo., Feb. 18th and died Feb. 21, 1861.

DR. CHARLES KEMPER MAUZY, youngest son of Michael Mauzy, senior, (4), born April 28, 1823, died Aug. 3, 1896, aged 73 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

He married first, Dec. 26, 1848, Martha Snapp, of Augusta Co., Va., by whom he had two children who died young.

In 1859, after the death of his wife, he removed to White county, Tenn., where Aug. 14, 1860, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Grant *nee* Foster, who

died Dec. 26, 1908, surviving her husband 12 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

Dr. Charles K., and ourself were roommates at the University of Virginia during the session of 1843-4. The last time we saw him was in Staunton during the war of 1861-5, when he was Assistant Surgeon in the 16th Confederate Regiment, which was then passing through that place.

In reply to the question, "How he was doing in his Tennessee home?" he replied that "he had a good practice, but the service was hard, as the country was rough, and not at all like Augusta County, Va."

By his second marriage, he had four children—Rhoda, born Oct. 13, 1861; Charles K., born Oct. 1863; Robert L., Jan. 16, 1866; Wm. Foster, July, 1868.

1—*Rhoda* married Edgar Hoge.

2—*Charles K.*, married Ida O. Hale, April 10, 1889, by whom he had 4 children—Kemper, Claudia, William and Mary.

3—*Robert L.*, married Mamie L. Stewart, Dec. 10, 1890, and, at this time, has two children—Grace M. and Ruth E.

4—*Wm. Foster* married Edna Crump in May, 1900, and has one son, Wm. Foster.

SUSANNA, youngest child of Michael Mauzy, senior, (4) was born in Nov., 1825, married Geo. Hammer June 11, 1846, and died Aug. 26, 1886, in her 51st year, in Lewis Co., W. Va.

Her husband was born Nov. 2, 1824, and died June 1, 1890, aged 65 years, 6 months, and 29 days.

They had two sons and two daughters as follows:

1—*Sarah E.*, born March 15, 1847, died June 8, 1863, aged 16 years, 2 months, and 23 days.

2—*Albert*, born Oct. 11, 1851, married in 1878, Mary V. Bott, who was born March 4, 1862, and died March 21, 1892, aged 30 years, and 17 days.

They had the following children—*L. Fay*, born Aug. 25, 1879; *Lillian J.*, Aug. 29, 1883; *Maude B.*, Feb. 28, 1885; *Lee Roy*, Sept. 25, 1889, who died July 2, 1890, aged 9 months and 9 days.

3—*John Henry*, born Oct. 27, 1854, married Dec. 7, 1879, *Alice A. Horner* born Feb. 18, 1863, and to them have been born—*Howard Roy*, born Oct. 24, 1880; *Zeddock P.*, Nov. 13, 1881; *Grover C.*, June 6, 1884; *Mamie May*, Nov. 9, 1886; *Susan A.*, Dec. 15, 1889; *Martha A.*, Dec. 24, 1895; *Ival Gay*, Sep. 28, 1903.

4—*Lucy C.*, born Jan. 30, 1858, married *John Horner* Nov., 1877, and died Oct. 1, 1883, aged 25 years, 8 months, and 1 day.

Their daughter *Mintie* married *John Ralph Jones* Oct. 29, 1901, and to them have been born *John Horner*, born June 20, 1903; *Samuel Creel*, Sept. 4, 1905; *Willie Lisle*, March 16, 1908.

COL. JOSEPH MAUZY OF MCGAHEYSVILLE, VA.

VIII—*JOSEPH* (4), youngest child of *Henry Mauzy* (3), was born in Fauquier Co., Va., August 14, 1779; in 1805, married *Christina Kisling*, eldest daughter of *Jacob Kisling*, one mile from McGaheysville, Rockingham Co., Va., and died at his home in that village, December 20, 1863, aged 84 years, 4 months, and 6 days.

He and his brothers averaged six feet in height,

his height being six feet and half an inch. His posture was erect, his features well formed, of the Grecian rather than the Roman type; his complexion fair with a peach-blow tinge, his facial expression, cheerful and pleasant; his manner, though dignified, was cordial and winning, making all feel easy in his presence.

In his seventh year, (his mother having punished him for some trivial offence) he said to her, "I'll be at sister Susie's by night." He referred to Susanna Mauzy who had recently married Charles Kemper, whose home was at Cedar Grove, about three miles distant. Sure enough, to the surprise of his mother, he called his dogs for escort, and "was at Susie's by night."

His fondness for dogs continued throughout his life, illustrating the fact that "the child is father to the man."

His chief sport and recreation throughout his life was fox-hunting with a good pack of hounds, which, in full cry, made what he considered the most delightful music in the world.

This incident of his childhood was told us some years ago by a granddaughter of his "sister Susie."

The following was told us by father himself:—

When he was twenty years of age, he was employed in a store in Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and in December, 1799, a herald rode up hastily and proclaimed, "The Father of his country is no more;" and then dashed on to the next neighborhood to announce the sad intelligence of the death of Gen. Geo. Washington.

How great the contrast between then and now! *Then*, horseback riding was the quickest mode of

conveying news; *now* it is the electric current, and the news can be made known in all parts of the civilized world in less time than it took to be made known ten miles away. *then*

In 1802 or 1803, he went to McGaheysville, Rockingham Co., Va., where his oldest full brother Thomas had previously gone and acquired property. In 1805, the year in which he was married, he purchased from Thomas the house in which he lived till his death, and in which his son Richard and his eldest daughter now reside. The next year, 1806, he also purchased from Thomas 38 acres of land adjoining the village. His business was that of a merchant, and his store was one of general merchandise.

In the war of 1812-14 with Great Britian, he was in command of a company at Norfolk, Va.

During the first administration of President James Monroe, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, his competitor being Judge John Kenney, of Harrisonburg.

In 1828, he was a Presidential Elector on the ticket of President John Quincy Adams.

He served, without compensation, for a number of years, as a member of the County Court, when that court was composed of magistrates.

In the latter part of his life, wishing to take more exercise, he entrusted the conduct of the store to his sons in succession as they became of competent age, and accepted the appointment of County Surveyor.

It is due to him to say, that all his official positions came to him without solicitation on his part. He believed in the principle, and acted on it, that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office."

Personally and socially, he was democratic; politically, he was conservative to a degree which would now be considered ultra-conservative. He was opposed to universal suffrage, and believed that "no one who had not a permanent and abiding interest in the government should have any part in the control of the government."

He was a man of remarkable equanimity of temper—was never known to be "out of temper," as the common phrase expresses it. He was never hurried nor flurried, but always calm and serene. His disposition was charitable and accommodating. He never spoke an unkind word of any one, and never failed to confer a favor on a neighbor when in his power to grant it, and many were the occasions he was called on to do so.

He was naturally temperate, and never indulged to excess in anything, neither in business life nor in personal habits. In the war of 1812-14 he had toothache and was recommended to use tobacco as a remedy, which he did, and thus formed the habit of using it which continued through his life, but he was never known to have a piece in his mouth larger than a grain of corn. As St. Paul advised Timothy to do, he took a little spirits for his stomach's sake, but did so seldom, and never used at one time more than a tablespoonful, saying it was all he needed, and all he wanted. How different from the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, who said of himself, that, "He could be abstinent, but not temperate."

His chief sport was fox-hunting, of which he was passionately fond. It was his custom, when the weather was favorable, to arise before day-break, and, with his fine pack of hounds, go to the mountain, a few miles distant, for a fox-chase,

and return to his home and place of business before breakfast, in time to open his store for the business of the day. He never allowed his favorite sport to interfere with his business. He was wont to say that, to his ear, the full cry of a pack of hounds in close and hot pursuit of a fox, was the finest music in the world.

It is said that, on one occasion, desiring to furnish a rich treat of enjoyment to a plain German friend, who had never been in a fox-chase, he invited and persuaded the German to accompany him in an early morning fox-chase.

At the welcome call of a blast from his familiar hunting-horn, his fine pack of black-and-tan and silky-eared hounds came yelping, bounding and frisking, as much delighted in anticipation of fine sport as their owner.

As soon as they reached the hunting-grounds, the quarry by the blush of dawn was jumped, and Reynard was making the race for his life with the hounds in close and vociferous pursuit, rendering a natural concert of vocal sounds, which, to the ear of the enthusiastic sportsman, was the most delightful music, far surpassing that of any instrument.

Whilst he was enjoying ecstatic delight, he said to his friend, "Listen to that sweet music;" whereupon his friend cocked his ear and listened; but as he manifested no emotion, he was urged with more emphasis to listen to that ravishing music! The German then made a megaphone of his right hand and placed it to his ear that, like Little Red Ridinghood's grandma, he might "hear the better."

After a few moments of strained attention, with a voice of irritated disappointment, he exclaimed:

"Te tamn togs make such a noise, I can't hear te music."

Then, doubtless, he, who so enjoyed the canine concert, if he believed in the dictum of Shakespeare, thought his companion had "no music in his soul, and was not moved by the concord of sweet sounds, and was fit for treason, strategem, and spoils."

His fortitude enabled him to suffer great pain with patience. When he was about eighty years of age, he was afflicted with caries of his right foot and suffered much pain for a year or more—his foot feeling, as he said, as if gnawed by wolves—which reduced him to such a degree as to bring him near death. His friends knew that with such suffering he could not long survive; but no one, surgeons or others, would advise amputation, the only hope, at his age and in his enfeebled condition; for they felt sure it would terminate his life at once. But he had courage as well as fortitude, and resolved to have his leg amputated, which was done, and which his vitality enabled him successfully to withstand. The first thing he said when his leg was off was—"*I'll make the foxes sweat yet.*"

The decayed bones of his foot looked like granulated cheese.

This is probably the only instance in which a man at his age and in his enfeebled condition survived the amputation of a leg.

We have inquired of many surgeons and physicians, but none knew of such a case in all the history of surgery.

In view of this case, we thought that no danger would attend the amputation of the legs of young men in the vigor of life, and hence were surpris-

ed, during the war, to find that a considerable percentage of such cases resulted fatally.

For some time after the amputation, whilst the wound was in the course of healing, he was subject to alarming convulsions, when he looked like he was dying. We were present on one occasion, when three or four of his friends called to see him, and when he, lying in bed, was entertaining them by relating a story, in the midst of which, he was seized with a violent convulsion which alarmed his friends very much as they thought he was dying, and caused them to forget all about the story. When he revived, they got up to leave, when he, much to their surprise, remarked:—

"Don't leave, Gentlemen, I havn't finished my story."

As soon as they had resumed their seats, he commenced at the point where he had been interrupted, and finished the story.

He recovered from the amputation, and, after a long time, the healing was completed, and he walked with the help of a crutch. But, unfortunately, on one occassion, as he was passing from the sitting-into the dining-room, his crutch slipped, and by the consequent fall his hip-bone was broken; after which he was unable to walk, and we suspect his death resulted as much from the want of his accustomed exercise as from any other cause.

His mental faculties were unimpaired, and his cheerful spirits unabated, and but for the malady above mentioned he would probably have lived as long as his half-sister, Elizabeth Morgan, jr., (married to John Kemper) who lived to be nearly 102 years of age.

He was as kind to his colored servants as Addison's tender-hearted knight, Sir Roger de Covelry, was to his white ones. These were provided with good houses, beds, furniture, and seasonable and comfortable wearing apparel; ate the same kinds of food as the white family; never went to field-work till after a late breakfast, and never worked when the weather was inclement. He never allowed husbands to be separated from or denied association with their wives and children. When his men servants had wives in homes as distant as four or more miles, they were provided with horses, saddles, and bridles, and visited their wives once or twice a week as they chose; and if his women-servants had husbands belonging to persons at a distance, he either bought or hired them, that they might live with their wives, and he did both.

He died before the end of the war 1861-5, but his wife survived him; and after the war when the servants were emancipated, she allowed them to remain, and supported them till they could locate themselves satisfactorily in homes of their own.

When they had made their selections,—though her store of supplies had been greatly reduced by the ravages of war for four years, and the incendiarism of the soldiers of Gen. Phil. Sheridan,—she divided with them, of what she had, various kinds of family supplies for three months' sustenance, and all the furniture, bedding, clothing, etc., which they had in their houses, and with her wagons and teams conveyed them to their homes..

A strong feeling of attachment existed between the white and colored families.

Had Harriet Beecher Stowe been better in-

formed and more kindly disposed, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" might have been a fairly faithful picture, instead of a perverted and libellous caricature.

He was peculiarly fortunate in his marriage, for his wife possessed all the requisite qualifications of head and heart to make his life happy, and his home one of affection, harmony and contentment. She was really a helpmeet and not merely a help-eat. Like Martha of Bethany, she was domestic in her tastes and habits, and like her was careful and "troubled about many things," in the sphere of her domestic duties. She was capable, industrious and energetic, was a good manager, and devoted to her husband, for whose comfort and happiness she was solicitous, and spared no pains to promote.

She was the most intensely humane person we ever knew, and her love of flowers the greatest.

Flora herself could not have loved them better, for her love of them was like that of a mother's for her first-born infant, and the care and cultivation of them a great delight.

This couple lived the much-lauded "Simple Life," unaffected by prosperity, free from ostentation and affectation. By assiduous industry, good management, and enlightened economy, which consists more of wise expenditure than of saving, they won "Dame Fortune's golden smile." Their home was one of cordial hospitality, and they were favored with many welcome guests. Through their peaceful lives ran "the smooth current of domestic joy."

A more harmonious pair of sincere and unaffected confidence, respect and affection never existed. During the more than fifty-eight years of their married life, their mutual esteem and affec-

tion knew no abatement. To witness it in their old age was lovely.

Like our primal parents "in the happy garden placed," they were engaged in—

"Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrivaled love."

Whilst pursuing the modest, even tenor of their simple lives, making no pretensions to superior goodness, like Abou Ben Adhem in the Arabian legend, they could ask the angel to record them as *lovers of their fellow-men*.

In a vision at night, Abou Ben Adhem saw an angel writing in a book of gold. "What writeth thou," asked he, and the reply, "The names of those who love the Lord." "And is mine one," inquired Adhem. "Nay, not so," replied the angel. "I pray thee then," said Adhem, "write me as one who loves his fellow-men." The angel wrote and vanished.

The next night it came again—

"And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

Their conduct was controlled by pure virtue, unalloyed with selfishness; without the hope of reward or the fear of punishment.

"Who seeks heaven alone to save his soul,
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;
While he who walks in love may wander far,
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are."

Neither their affection for each other, nor their kind feelings for their fellow-men, were expressed in words, but more impressively in daily acts.

In the most secret and sacred chambers of their souls, the lamp of love was perpetually alight, and the chords of their hearts so perfectly attuned in unison as to make their long married life "one grand sweet song."

Of their lives and characters it could be said, with as little exaggeration as of those of any others, that they were—

"As pure as crystal fount in rocky cave,
Where never sunbeam kissed the wave."

This we say judicially, uninfluenced, consciously, by filial affection.

[The readers of this record will have observed that the family of Henry Mauzy (3) of Fauquier Co., Va., was a numerous one, as he was the father of seventeen children, and the stepfather of seven, making twenty-four in the family. No one could truthfully charge that family with racial suicide.]

DESCENDANTS OF COL. JOSEPH MAUZY.

Col. Joseph Mauzy had ten children as follows:

Henry, Julia, Elizabeth, Joseph, Layton, Albert Gallatin, Lucy Gilmer, Jacob Kisling, Frances, Richard and George Whitfield.

I—HENRY, who was born June 28, 1806, married Mary Burke, daughter of Isaac Burke, Dec. 24, 1832, and died May 16, 1852, aged 45 years, 10 months, and 12 days.

He had a fine physique, was large, erect, and handsome, and was liberally endowed by nature with intellectual faculties. His conversational powers were remarkable, his command of good language wonderful, particularly as he was not a

classical scholar. In argument, lucid; in narration, graphic; and in description, picturesque.

On one occasion, an intelligent lady, a contemporary of his who knew him well, in speaking of him said to us, that "he was not only the finest conversationalist, but the brainiest man she ever knew." After leaving his father's store, he, till his death, lived on the Cub-Run farm, a few miles from McGaheysville, which was subsequently owned and farmed by his brother Whitfield till he removed to his farm at Montevideo.

II.—JULIA MAUZY, born March 10, 1808, married Capt. Wm. Winsborough July 7, 1825, and died July 9, 1893, aged 85 years, 3 months, and 27 days.

When she married Capt. Wm. Winsborough, he was a widower with two children, Margaret and Mary. When they became grown Margaret married Strother Colbert, of Fauquier County, and Mary married Edwin Spiller, of Baltimore. Margaret had no children; Mary had seven.

Julia Mauzy by her marriage to Capt. Winsborough had six children as follows:—

Amanda Melvina, Frances Mauzy, Joseph Wm., Martha Christina, Julia Victoria and Richard Henry.

1—*Amanda Melvina*, born August 20, 1826, died May 20, 1846, aged 19 years and 9 months.

2—*Frances Mauzy*, born July 16, 1829, married Sept. 26, 1850, Warren Tobias McGahey, born March 27, 1825, died May 14, 1894, aged 69 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

He was a man of great versality of talents, who was enabled to succeed in any vocation of life,

mechanical, mercantile, or professional, he might choose to pursue, if he had had persistency, and would have confined himself to any one pursuit. His sons have inherited to a great degree his mechanical talents. They had eight children as follows:—

Wm. Winsborough, Warren Tobias, Vernon Elvira, James Baldwin, Edward Burkhart, Alice Leola, Calvert Randolph and John Anderson.

Wm. Winsborough, born March 10, 1853, married Elizabeth Burnley, July 21, 1896, and died Nov. 1906. He had two sons, Emmett and James.

Warren Tobias, born March 27, 1856, married Louisa Steding and had the following children—Ruth, Elizabeth Sturn, James and Edward.

Vernon Elvira, born March 21, 1859, died Sept. 21, 1861, aged 2 years, 6 months.

James Baldwin, born March 27, 1864, married Sarah Ann Hilbert Oct. 28, 1908. She was born June 24, 1872.

Edward Burkhart, born March 8, 1866.

Alice Leola, born July 18, 1869.

Calvert Randolph, born June 4, 1871, married Emma Lambert and has to this writing the following children—Mary Virginia, Lillian Frances, Randolph Winsborough, Lelia Katharine, and Dorothy Louise.

John Anderson, born Aug. 27, 1873, married in Staunton, Va., Helen Josephine Hayes, of Washington, Ind., June 8, 1910, who was born May 8, 1875.

3—*Joseph Wm.*, a skillful physician who, after a successful practice of some years at McGaheysville, Va., removed to Missouri, and is at this time living near Kansas City, was born in 1832,

married Martha Colbert, daughter of Strother Colbert, in Oct., 1863, and had the following children—William Calvert, born Aug., 1864; Annie Morgan, April, 1866; Richard Edwin, Jan., 1869; Joseph, 1870, died 1873; Cecil Bradford, August, 1873.

His son Wm. Calvert married Hallie Paxsen, June 12, 1888, and had the following children—Paxsen, born in 1890; Zue, 1892, (died 1895); Martha, 1894; Calvert Swing, 1897; Robb Mauzy, 1899; Halliman, 1902.

His daughter Ann Morgan, married Austin Rawlings, April, 1901, and has one son, Joseph Austin, 1903.

His son Cecil Bradford, married Adelaide B. Ramsey, May 4, 1907.

4—*Martha Winsborough*, born June 25, 1835, married in 1851 Wm. Benjamin Carpenter, M. D., and died Nov. 13, 1907, aged 72 years, 4 months, and 18 days. Her husband was born at Madison C. H., Va., Sept. 13, 1827, and died Feb. 1, 1894, aged 66 years, 4 months, and 18 days. She had the following children:—

1—Emma Virginia, born May 29, 1853, married W. D. George Aug. 13, 1884, and died Jan. 14, 1887, aged 33 years, 7 months, and 16 days.

2—Thomas William, born Sept. 3, 1855, married Florence McCustion Oct. 29, 1879.

3—Alice Gertrude, born Jan. 24, 1857, died July 9, 1873, aged 16 years, 5 months, and 15 days.

4—Minnie Lee, born Dec. 23, 1865, married James Petty, and died Nov. 24, 1897, aged 31 years, 11 months, and 1 day.

5—Joseph Richard, born Dec. 7, 1867, married Lovenia Foushee, Feb. 26, 1896.

6—Archie, born Sept. 25, 1873, married Anna Frazier Feb. 25, 1895.

7—Eddie Winsborough, born Sept. 25, 1875, died April 10, 1876, age 1 month and 15 days.

8—Fannie Jackson, born Sept. 25, 1862, died July 9, 1863, aged 9 months and 14 days.

5—*Julia Victoria*, born Sept. 5, 1838, married Capt. Wm. B. Yancey, son of Col. Wm. B. Yancey, Feb. 15, 1860, who was born Dec. 15, 1836. He commanded a company in the Confederate army, and was wounded and crippled for life. He is distinguished for his hospitality, joviality, hearty laughter, and pride in his legion of grandchildren.

They had the following children—Wm. L., Thomas Layton, Stuart Mauzy, Emma Virginia, Laura Bell, Albert Smith, Joe Richard, Nettie Irene, Mary Julia, and Franklin Winsborough.

1—Wm L., born Nov. 24, 1860, married Mary A. Gibbons, daughter of Robert A. Gibbons, Oct. 27, 1885, and died July 31, 1901, aged 40 years, 8 months, and 5 days.

2—Thomas Layton, born Jan. 15th, 1863, married Mary A. Mauzy, daughter of Geo. Whitfield Mauzy, Nov. 16, 1887.

3—Stuart Mauzy, born April 3, 1865, married Janie Mumma, June 11, 1889, who died July 11, 1889, and married Bessie Nicholas, April 25, 1895.

4—Emma Virginia, born Sept. 11, 1867, married Chas. Gibbons, son of Robert A. Gibbons, Nov. 10, 1892, who died in Feb. 1897, leaving two children—Hunter and Mary.

5—Laura Bell, born April 10, 1870, and died March 24, 1873, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 14 days.

6—Albert Smith, born May 15, 1873, married Bertie Shipp, June 23, 1894.

7—Joe Richard, born July 20, 1875, died July 29, 1875, aged 9 days.

8—Nettie Irene, born Dec. 20, 1876, married Whitfield Liggett Mauzy, son of Thos. G. Mauzy, May 9, 1900.

9—Mary Julia, born Aug. 8, 1878.

10—Franklin Winsborough, born Sept. 2, 1882, married Louise Miller Yancey, daughter of Dr. Layton B. Yancey, Sept. 2, 1908.

6—*Richard Henry*, a skillful dentist, who lived and died in Missouri. We regret that we failed to get the dates of his birth, marriage and death. He had one son, Derrett, who lives in Kansas City, Mo.; is married and has one child.

III—ELIZABETH MAUZY, born August 2, 1810, died June 21, 1814, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 19 days. This child her mother said, was the brightest she ever knew.

IV—JOSEPH LAYTON MAUZY, born July 6, 1812, died May 19, 1814, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 13 days.

V—ALBERT GALLATIN MAUZY, born May 9, 1815, married Julia, only child of John Nicholas, Oct. 13, 1836, and died January 5, 1851, aged 35 years, 7 months, and 26 days. He was slow in getting his growth, and consequently, during his boyhood, he was small for his years. When his father took him on the horse behind him to be-

come a pupil of Parson Hendren, at the Academy at Mossy Creek, Augusta county, he was the smallest pupil in the school, and was probably about 14 years of age.

He was wearing a broad-brimmed Panama hat, which gave him an amusing, if not a grotesque, appearance, and the boys were disposed to guy him. This was before the school was opened for the day. Some time after the school was opened, Parson Hendren called up the little boy to recite. He went up with Sallust, an advanced Latin Book, and began to read it, and read on and on until the teacher, with some surprise, asked—"How far did you get, Master Albert?" "Through the book," he replied. The teacher then tested him in different parts of the book, and found that he could read any page in it.

In the mean-time, the boys, who had been disposed to amuse themselves at his expense, were greatly surprised, and their admiration excited, as they thought him a prodigy of learning for one of his small size; and when recess for dinner arrived, each boy who had brought his lunch in a basket insisted that Albert should have something from his basket. The teacher then gave him Virgil. When he would read what he had learned for the lesson, the teacher would say, "A little more next time, Master Albert," and so he requested from day to day, till he reached the limit of the little pupil's capacity.

When he left school, he engaged in merchandising at what was then known as "Fordwell," on his father's farm on the Shenandoah River, opposite the present residence of Capt. Wm. B. Yancey. After his marriage, he removed his store to Montevideo, where he built a brick store-

house and continued that business till his death. He was an energetic, enterprising, and prosperous merchant, and a popular, genial, social, and generous man, with decided literary tastes. He could quote Virgil with as much facility, as we could Longfellow or Pope or any of the American or English Poets.

His home was one of cordial and generous hospitality. He was active physically and mentally, and, like his father and brothers, he was fond of the sport of fox-hunting, in which he greatly delighted. He had the following children—Fannie Virginia, Emma Lucy, Thomas Gallatin, and Joseph Nicholas.

Fannie Virginia, born July 31, 1838, married Edward Stuart Yancey, son of Col. Wm. B. Yancey, Aug. 3, 1858, and died Jan. 21, 1899, aged 60 years, 5 months, and 20 days. Her husband was born Feb. 6, 1858, and died Aug. 13, 1885, aged 50 years, 6 months, and 7 days.

She had the following children—Mary Julia, Charles Albert, Joseph William, Maggie Bell, and Emma Florence.

1—Mary Julia, born Dec. 28, 1859, died Jan. 8, 1860, aged 10 days.

2—Charles Albert, born March 13, 1861, married Flora M. Davis, Sept. 13, 1884, at New Windsor, Weld County, Colorado, and had the following children—Wm. Edward, born Aug. 17, 1885; Frank Lupton, born June 23, 1887, who married Gene McLain, Aug. 11, 1907, and has one child, Margaret Alberta, born Nov. 8, 1908.

Harry Revillo, born Sept. 23, 1888, died Aug. 11, 1889, aged 10 months and 18 days. Lula Lurena, born Aug. 3, 1890, died May 18, 1893, aged 2 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

Lena Bell, born Aug. 13, 1891, died April 30, 1892, aged 7 months and 17 days.

Charles Layton, born April 13, 1893.

Thos. Moffett, born Oct. 4, 1908.

3—Jos. Wm., born Oct. 3, 1864, married Mattie Hankins, Aug. 21, 1894, at Fort Collins, Colorado, and had the following children:—

Fannie Virginia, born June 22, 1895; Zenith Belle, July 19, 1897; Esther, born Oct. 1, 1903, died Feb. 24, 1905; and Rebecca Pearle, born Oct. 12, 1905.

4—Maggie Bell, born Nov. 6, 1866, married Robert Reid Nov. 14, 1889, at New Windsor, Colorado, and has the following children—Lyle James, born Nov. 3, 1890; Joseph Wm., Sept. 18, 1892; Robert Alexander, Dec. 1, 1894; Revillo Loveland, April 1, 1898; and Bessie Virginia, Jan. 14, 1900.

5—Emma Florence, born Dec. 5, 1868, died Sept. 11, 1887, aged 18 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

2—*Emma Lucy Mauzy*, born Sept. 22, 1840, married Capt. John E. King, of Augusta Co., Va., Dec. 16, 1856, and died Dec. 19, 1887, aged 47 years, 2 months and 17 days. Her husband was born August 6, 1831, and died Feb. 12, 1885, aged 53 years, 6 months, and 6 days.

She had 12 children as follows:—

1—Wm. Albert, born Dec. 6, 1857, died Dec. 3, 1871, aged 13 years, 11 months, and 27 days.

2—Ida Viola, born May 16, 1859, died Oct. 18, 1863, aged 4 years, 4 months and 2 days.

3—Florence Lee, born April 6, 1861, died Sept. 20, 1862, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 14 days.

4—Maggie Moffett, born Jan. 21, 1863, married Sept. 1, 1897, Turner Bartlett Thackston of Spartanburg, S. C., and has three children—Virginia Evalyn, Turner Bartlett and Moffett King.

5—Harry McDowel, born July 1, 1865, married Mattie R. Williams Nov. 14, 1888. They have two children and live near Staunton.

6—Newton Stribling, born Feb. 21, 1868, died Nov. 12, 1868, aged 8 months, and 21 days.

7—John Nicholas, born March 17, 1870, died March 12, 1871, aged 11 months, and 25 days.

8—Eugene Watnaugh, born Jan. 19, 1872, was killed by a horse in 1887 in Wyoming Territory.

9—Mattie Julia, born Oct. 25, 1874, married A. H. Jones, Oct. 24, 1894. They have four children and live in Staunton.

10—Joseph Ernest, born July 2, 1876, now living in Colorado.

11—Geo. Moffett, born Oct. 9, 1879, married Nov. 7, 1906, Carrie Lee Scott, daughter of Wm. Scott, of Fredericksburg, Va., and lives in Richmond.

12—Howard Wayt, born July 4, 1881, married Grace Flippen Redd Oct. 6, 1904. They have one child, Grace Elizabeth.

3—*Thomas Gallatin Mauzy*, born Jan. 13, 1843, married Oct. 27, 1869, Anna Bell Liggett, who was born May 13, 1843. Though an invalid for life, he has great humor. They had the following children—Albert Gallatin, Whitfield Liggett, Anna Julia, Charlotte Virginia, Rosa and Bessie Clare.

1—Albert Gallatin, born Sept. 16, 1870, and died Oct. 13, 1898, aged 28 years and 27 days.

2—Whitfield Liggett, born April 5, 1873, married May 9, 1900, Nettie Irene Yancey, daughter of Capt. Wm. B. Yancey, and they had in 1909 the following children:—Whitfield Yancey, Raleigh Armentrout, Wm. Franklin, Charlotte Julia, and Emma Irene.

3—Anna Julia, born Feb. 4, 1875, married Nov. 16, 1898, Wm. N. Cootes, and has one child, Albert Mauzy.

4—Charlotte Virginia, born Oct. 20, 1878.

5—Rosa, born March 12, 1881, married John S. Coombs June 6, 1906. Had in 1909 one child, Elizabeth.

6—Bessie Clare, born April 3, 1883.

4—*Joseph Nicholas Mauzy*, born March 21, 1845, married Margaret J., daughter of Col. Wm. B. Yancey, Oct. 27, 1865, who was born Dec. 31, 1844, and died April 4, 1895, aged 50 years, 3 months, and 3 days. He had a handsome physique and possessed great personal popularity. He died Dec. 6, 1910, age 65 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

They had 11 children as follows:—

1—Wm. Albert, born Sept. 1, 1866, died Oct. 11, 1879, aged 13 years, 1 month, and 11 days.

2—Thos. Edward, born May 14, 1868, married Byrd Courtney Roller, Nov. 27, 1899. Issue 1 son, Courtney Roller.

3—Mary Julia, born May 20, 1870, married Edgar Brown Sellers, son of Dr. T. N. Sellers, Oct. 26, 1906. Has an infant son, born Aug. 15, 1910.

4—Fannie Belle, born Dec. 30, 1877, married Prentice Russell Weaver, son of James Madison

Weaver, May 9, 1900. Issue, two sons, Russell and James.

5—Joseph Layton, born Feb. 2, 1873, married Eleanor Cameron Harman, daughter of A. W. Harman of Rockbridge Co., State Treasurer, Dec. 11, 1900. To this time 1910, they have five children—George Watts, Eugene Harman, Eleanor Cameron, Joseph Layton and Margaret.

6—Nannie Strother, born Aug. 6, 1875, died Nov. 13, 1878, aged 3 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

7—Charles Hampton, born Nov. 27, 1877, married Charlotte Henrietta Richardson, March 30, 1904—two sons, Charles Hampton and Royal Richardson.

8—Diana Lynn, born April 31, 1880, married James Ballard Dyer, of Winston-Salem, N. C., June 15, 1904—One son, James Ballard.

9—Emma Virginia, born Nov. 7, 1881, married Howard Le Roy Hopkins May 26, 1909. At this date (1910) one child, Margaret Christina.

10—Harry Crockett, born Dec. 23, 1883.

11—Margaret Christina Mauzy, born Oct. 4, 1887.

VI—LUCY GILMER, daughter of Col. Jos. Mauzy, born Dec. 31, 1817, died Aug 12, 1820, aged 2 years, and 7 months.

VII—JACOB KISLING MAUZY, son of Col. Joseph Mauzy, was born June 3, 1820, married Rebecca A. Huffman, daughter of John Huffman, Dec. 2, 1847, and died of pneumonia March 5, 1906, aged 85 years, 9 months, and 2 days. When quite a child he was drowned to insensibility. In attempting to dip water with a small bucket from a deep

raintub, he fell in, and when found by his mother, was seemingly lifeless. His tather, by rubbing him vigorously and wrapping him in a heated blanket for an hour or more, succeeded in reviving him.

When he grew to boyhood, he developed a fondness for mathematics, and he pursued that study alone in his room in his father's home. Nothing pleased him so much as to be engaged in solving difficult problems in arithmetic, algebra, and trigonometry.

In this way, also, he studied surveying. His mind was so obsessed by mathematics that he paid but little attention to literature or other branches of study. This remarkable fondness for mathematics, he retained throughout his long life.

He was the incarnation of honesty and truth, and was never known to utter a falsehood of any kind. He was kind and hospitable, as was also his wife, to a remarkable degree, and, as they resided immediately on the public highway, they had many, many calls on their gratuitous bounty, and their charitable generosity was often imposed upon, for no request was refused.

He lived on the Valley Macadamized Pike, 7 miles South of New Market and 10 North of Harrisonburg, at what was formerly known as Sparta, but now as Mauzy, (named for him), on a valuable farm, which is now owned and cultivated by his only son, Joseph H. Mauzy.

He had one daughter, Frances Catherine, and one son, Joseph Huffman. The daughter died July 27, 1895, aged 45 years, 10 months and 28 days. Was never married.

The son, Joseph, H. was born April 25, 1851, and on Nov. 15, 1897, married Emma S., daughter of John Harrison, and his wife, Barbara C. Hollingsworth. He had one daughter and one son. The daughter was born and died Nov. 20, 1898. The son, Jacob Kisling, was born Jan. 21, 1900.

VIII—FRANCES MAUZY, daughter of Col. Jos. Mauzy, born Nov. 20, 1821, died May 8, 1835, aged 13 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

IX—RICHARD (5), son of Col. Jos. Mauzy, born June 17, 1824, was twice married. First at Bonny Brook, one mile from McGaheysville, October 7, 1847, to Elvira Fernella McGahey, daughter of Tobias McGahey and Elizabeth Anderson, who was born June 30, 1827, and died in Lewisburg, Va., (now West Virginia) Dec. 3, 1853, aged 26 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Second, at Lewisburg, W. Va., Sept. 28, 1858, to Mary Edgar Mathews, daughter of Mason Mathews and Elizabeth Reynolds, who was born July 23, 1828, and died in Staunton, Va., April 12, 1883, aged 54 years, 8 months and 19 days.

She was a sister of Hon. Henry Mason Mathews, who was elected Governor of West Virginia, at the early age of 42 years.

The writer very naturally feels embarrassed in giving the record of Richard, as it must necessarily partake of the nature of autobiography, which some one has said, "No gentleman should write," and Dryden says, "Every word one says of himself is a word too much."

However this may be, many were esteemed as gentlemen, who have done so, and by so doing,

have furnished some of our most interesting and instructive literature.

As nothing interests small children more than to be told of the little incidents of their parents' childhood, as all parents can testify, it seems appropriate in a record like this, intended for the entertainment and instruction of children, and children's children *ad infinitum*.

Entertaining this view, the writer will give in a simple way, without embellishment, some of the incidents attending the childhood of Richard, though they may neither "point a moral nor adorn a tale."

He was a child of misfortunes and accidents, and if he believed in the absurd theory of astrology, he would say that he had been born "under an unlucky star."

When he was 4 or 5 years of age, he had a very severe spell of scarlet fever which delayed his father's semi-annual visit to Baltimore to purchase goods, as he remained at home until the child became convalescent.

Like other children of his age at that time, he protested vigorously against swallowing the medicine prescribed for him, and he could not be prevailed on to do so, when the next-door neighbor, Christopher Wetzell, a saddler, who was very fond of and kind to children, though he had none of his own, made a ball and covered it with fine leather in six seams sewed with red silk-thread, and told the obstinate little patient he would give him that ball if he would "take his medicine like a little man." This well-intentioned bribe he could not resist (what boy could?) and he capitulated at once, and agreed to take any medicine, however nauseous, they might offer

him. For that beautiful ball, as tempting as the traditional apple in the garden of Eden, he would have consented to swallow if possible a camel or a saw-mill.

When convalescent, he caught cold, and the fever was followed by dropsy, which caused him to be nearly as high lying down as standing up, as he was told by Mr. Wetzell years after.

When about seven or eight years of age, whilst playing with other children in the barn of Jacob Pirkey, something less than half a mile from home, he slipped off the straw and fell from the mow above to the naked floor below, and was rendered insensible for some time.

When he recovered consciousness, a colored man carried him to Mr. Pirkey's house and laid him on a bed for an hour or more, when the kind colored man proposed and insisted on carrying him home; but he positively refused to allow him to do so, saying he preferred to walk home, which he did with great difficulty.

When he reached home he entered the hall and lay down on a settee, thinking he would rest before going into the sitting-room, and would say nothing of his fall.

In a short while his mother found him there, and then it developed that he was no longer able to walk. A physician, Dr. Hitt, was summoned, who, being informed of the circumstances, proceeded to apply the remedy, as understood by his profession at that time.

The reader could not guess it in a hundred guesses—it was *bleeding*.

At that time every physician carried a lancet, and believed with Dr. Sangrado in Gil Blas, by

LeSage, that phlebotomy was the sovereign remedy for "all the ills flesh is heir to"—that it was as true in medicine as in religion, that without the shedding of blood there could be no salvation.

In after years, when suffering with quinsy, he was again bled by Dr. Geo. K. Gilmer, another disciple of Dr. Sangrado—and yet the patient lives!

Fortunately, owing to the advance of knowledge in the medical profession, the lancet is now allowed to rust and rest in "innocuous desuetude."

When he was probably ten years old, he and Geo. Harnsberger, (afterwards Dr. Geo. Harnsberger), who was older and much larger than he, were playing Prisoners' Base against all the other pupils; and when he ran to catch Joe Brill, a large boy, and was just about to do so, his partner also ran to catch Brill, when all three fell in a heap, as in foot-ball, and these two large boys fell on him, breaking his collar-bone. He suffered severe pain for a while and was forced to cry some, but continued to go to school.

Some days after that, as he was entering the front gate at his home, his mother, who was standing on the portico, said to him, "Richard, why do you walk so one-sided like old Weyerbach? What is the matter with you?" He replied, "Nothing is the matter," when she said, "Come here and let me see."

She soon discovered that one shoulder was lower than the other, and at once sent for Dr. Darwin Bashaw, who adjusted it by placing a pillow under the left shoulder and binding the arm tightly by the side.

When about eleven years old, he and John Ammon, an older and larger boy, were engaged in pitching newly-made horseshoes. Whilst he was in a stooping position, and not observing, John Ammon pitched a horseshoe which struck him on the top of his head, breaking a portion of the outer plate of his skull, and the indentation thus caused is still there. His cap saved his life. He went on to school and said nothing about it.

When he was a small boy, Fredericksburg was the chief flour-market for Rockingham County, and in the fall of the year he had seen, year after year, a great many sheeted wagons loaded with flour, and drawn by four to six horses, on the way to that market. The very great number of these wagons impressed him with the belief that Fredericksburg was a town of great size and importance, somewhat like London, and he had a great desire to see it; and so when he found that his father's wagon was loaded with flour destined for that place, he begged his mother to allow him to accompany the driver of the team. At first she refused; but as he was so desirous to go, she, with her characteristic indulgence, on which he confidently relied, consented, and he made the coveted trip, and saw what at that time was a *little* town, though it had loomed to such magnitude in his youthful imagination. His disappointment may be imagined, but it cannot be described.

The teams that went in company on that occasion were the following:—

Col. Wm. B. Yancey's, Henry Kisling's, Fry Harnsberger's, and his father's.

On the return, he was the victim of a severe accident in the village of Stanardsville, Greene county, about 22 miles from his home.

To understand how it happened, it should be stated that, at that time, there were no patent-locks on the wagons, and the wheel-horses were taught, at the work of command, to hold back with their might.

At the time of the accident, he was riding the off-wheel horse in the team of his uncle, Henry Kisling, driven by James Crickenberger, who, dismounting, whipped the horses in the lead, which caused them to start off in a brisk trot, whereupon he called on the wheel-horses to "back," and they did so with such suddenness as to cause the rider to fall off, when two wheels of the loaded wagon ran over both his legs.

For some reason he had a great horror of being taken to a tavern, and that was his greatest dread whilst lying helpless on the ground. In a short time he was surrounded by a crowd of excited and sympathizing people, among whom was Wm. Barry, a merchant and a friend of his father's, who had been several times his guest, who inquired, "Whose little boy is he?" On receiving the reply, "Col. Mauzy's," he at once said, "Take him right up to my house," which relieved him of his dread of being taken to a tavern.

He was laid in bed with two surgeons in attendance, who sewed up with silk cord the terrible gash on the knee of his right leg, made by the tires of the wheels after cutting through the cloth of his pantaloons. The wide and long scar of that wound will go with him to the grave. To the surprise of these surgeons, he recovered without becoming a cripple for life.

Among those who called to see him soon after the accident was Mrs. Shipp (a daughter of Rich-

ard Mauzy (4) for whom he was named) then living at Ruckersville about 7 miles from Standardsville, Greene County.

Whilst he was lying quietly in bed, Mrs. Shipp remarked to those in the room, that she was surprised at the fortitude and uncomplaining manner of the little boy; whereupon he said, "He did not mind that at all—that he had been killed twice before."

After more than a week, he was taken home lying on a bed in the vehicle. He was somewhat annoyed by the people living on the mountain he had to cross, who ran out from their cabins and inquired, "Is that the little boy who had his legs mashed to pieces?"

He held up bravely till he reached home; but when his mother rushed to the vehicle on its arrival, he, for the first time, cried—for joy no doubt.

A few years after this, as there was no school at his native village, he and his youngest brother, Whitfield, were sent to Mr. Daingerfield's to be taught by a Mr. Kremer, who had a school in a room of Mr. Daingerfield's house on the Shenandoah River about two miles below Port Republic.

He little thought at that time that the field he roamed over in boyish glee, would, at some future day, become the scene of a bloody and hotly-contested battle, as it really did on Monday, June 9, 1862, between the Federal forces under Gen. James Shields and the Confederate forces under Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, when Jackson, as was his wont, gained the victory, though the opposing forces fought bravely, and, previous to the battle, felt confident of success. This battle is known as the "Battle of Port Republic."

The day before this, Sunday, June 8, 1862, Jackson defeated Gens. Milroy and Fremont in what is known as the "Battle of Cross Keys."

In giving the accidents of his childhood in chronological order, an event in his experience, when 9 years and 5 months old, which is deemed worthy of notice, was passed over, as it did not belong to the list of painful accidents.

At that time he slept in a trundle-bed in the same room as did his parents. Between midnight and daybreak he got up and went out of the house, the first time he had ever done so at that early hour.

This happened to be the night of November 13-14, 1833, when he saw the grandest pyrotechnic display that ever occurred in all the annals of time. Strange to say, he beheld it without the least fear, and with but a very slight emotion of wonder.

He saw thousands of meteors falling which looked like long fiery javelins differently tinted with colors, red, white, blue, and yellow.

There he stood, calm and serene, wholly unconscious of the fact that he was beholding a most wonderful phenomenon of nature.

He remembers well how it looked and has desired a thousand times to witness it again when he would appreciate it more than he did then. He also remembers what may be termed his mental soliloquy, which was as follows:—

"I will waken father and tell him; but I was never up before daybreak before. Maybe it occurs every morning at this hour. If I wake father from his sound sleep and tell him, he may

say—"Tut, tut, boy, it does so every morning before day."

As that would wound his sensibilities, he decided to say nothing about it, and went back to his trundle-bed and slept.

The meteors could be seen falling even after daybreak, and when he awoke, he heard his parents speaking of them in expressions of wonder.

Then he learned that it was not only an unusual, but, so far as he knew, an unprecedented occurrence, and then he became greatly interested in it.

What seems to him *now* even more wonderful than this remarkable phenomenon did to him *then*, is the fact that he could be 9 years and 5 months old and not *know* that it was an unusual occurrence.

It was estimated by astronomers that, on that occasion, 260,000 meteors fell.

The earth, traveling at the rate of 65,000 miles an hour in its orbit, passed, at the date mentioned, through a belt of meteors which revolve around the sun, and when they came into the atmosphere of the earth, they were consumed by the friction evolved by their rapidity of motion in the air, and hence presented the appearance of fiery javelins.

We now resume the chronological order of events. After spending the summer months at Mr. Daingerfield's, where, if he learned anything at school, he is not aware of it, for at that time the term teacher, as applied to those who kept school, was a misnomer, as they did not *teach*.

For the next several years he went to school in his home village, followed by two sessions in

Harrisonburg, and at each session had a different teacher, so-called. During all this time he was a pupil, but not a student, for he did not study his books to much purpose, as he had no fondness for it, but was very fond of sports and plays, as hunting, fishing, town ball, prisoners' base, marbles, pitching dollars or quoits, running races, swimming, jumping, turning somersaults, etc.

Though assigned lessons for Monday morning, he never saw his books from Friday evening to Monday morning. The idea of studying his lessons on Saturday never occurred to him.

One Saturday, when he was about two miles from home hunting birds, he unexpectedly came upon one of the larger pupils—Nicholas Hedrick—in a fence-corner in the hot sunshine, studying his lessons! He was surprised beyond expression. The idea—studying lessons on Saturday! The meteoric shower of 1833 did not excite his wonder half so much. It made an impression he could never forget. This older pupil was wiser than he, and set an example that all pupils should follow.

When he became 18 years of age, he was to be sent to college. At that time his cousin, John Stevens, was a student of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and he wished to go there on that account; but on learning incidentally that the students there were required to write compositions, he determined not to go there, as he had never written a composition, and was convinced that he could not do so; and as he learned that it was not required at the University of Virginia, he concluded to go there.

He little thought then that forty-odd years of his life would be occupied in doing that very

thing; and yet such, by the irony of fate, was the case.

Though unprepared as he was for such an institution, he was sent to the University of Virginia. Before going, he had learned but little of Latin, and had no knowledge of Algebra nor of Geometry, branches of learning which it is presumed every student has acquired to a considerable degree before entering college, and more especially a University.

He soon learned that he was not only *untaught*, but had been *mistaught*, especially in the study of Latin.

He was very diffident and sensitive, and when he went for the first time in the Latin class-room, he was very apprehensive that he would be asked to parse a word he could not. But as soon as the word was called he felt relieved, for he was sure he knew all about that; so he parsed it as taught by, the only grammar he had ever studied, and very flippantly recited the rule for the government of the accusative and dative, feeling as Caesar did. after an easy victory, when he reported *veni, vidi, vici*, whereupon Prof. Gessner Harrison, biting his lips and "knitting his brows like gathering storm," with impressive emphasis, said:—

"My dear sir, that is cutting the Gordian knot, and not untying it. All of you who have studied Adam's Grammar, throw it away or burn it."

Then he was given another grammar to study. His feelings may be imagined.

At the end of the first session, when the awards of honor were to be delivered the names in the Junior Latin Class were the first called, and his was the first, and to his surprise, the only one, and as he did not know what was expected

of the student on receiving his award, he declined to go to get his, and did not go till he saw that they merely received them and retired, and then he went and received his certificate of distinction. (Wasn't he green?)

He was as much surprised as gratified, for he had no idea that he had won that honor, and the more so, as he was the only one of that class that did.

He supposes it was due to his improvement, and that his improvement was greater than that of others in that class, because, in his case, there was *more room for it*.

Whilst a student there, he studied Mathematics, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Constitutional and International Law. He was graduated in Chemistry, Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy, and received certificates of distinction in his other studies.

Prof. Courtney, of the Chair of Mathematics, told him that he felt sure that he preferred Mathematics to any other study and advised him to prosecute that study to graduation—that he commenced it with him, and that he wished him to continue it with him.

He had made a favorable impression on that Professor by solving all the Algebraic problems given him, and demonstrating the propositions in Geometry, and answering all his test questions correctly.

This he did, not because of any special talent for Mathematics, but because he respected that Professor so highly that he had resolved never to "miss" in his class if he could possibly avoid it.

At the end of the third session, he returned to

his paternal home, where he remained two years without employment and undecided as to what pursuit in life he should adopt. His father and others wished him to adopt the Legal Profession; but he was distrustful of his mental capacity, and he protested that he "did not have brains enough".

A lawyer to whom he had thus replied, quaintly said, "If you kick at the moon you can't more than miss it." Ralph Waldo Emerson would have said, "Hitch your wagon to a star."

Being an unsophisticated youth, reared in a small country village, he had an exaggerated idea of the requisite capacity for a lawyer, and feeling conscious that his was merely normal, as Nature had not been as liberal to him as to several of his brothers in her bestowment of mental endowments, he felt that he could *not* be a lawyer.

During this unemployed time, he acquired a taste for, and the habit of reading, which furnished him his greatest enjoyment. In the meantime, the seductive heathen gods, Cupid and Hymen, conspired against him, and after a brief struggle, he found himself a captive *in vinculo matrimonii*.

This determined him to enter on some pursuit for a livelihood, and, following the example of all his brothers, he first tried the mercantile business at Sparta, now Mauzy; but it did not take long to convince him that that was not a vocation congenial to his taste, particularly as the business there was not brisk, and as the store was both store and postoffice, where idlers and loafers "most do congregate" to relate indelicate stories and indulge in coarse and pointless wit, which wore his patience to a frazzle.

So, whilst he retained his half interest in the store (Madison N. Brown owning the other half) he engaged a salesman in the store in his stead, and was thus again without employment, which was not agreeable to him.

In a short while, Samuel Gilmer, a printer, who had purchased half of the *Lewisburg Chronicle*, which had the printing of the records of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, came to him and insisted that he should buy the other half and become the editor, with the assurance that the business would be profitable.

Believing that what he would realize from his interest in the store and from that in the printing office, would secure him a competent income, he consented, and paid cash for that half-interest. He accordingly removed to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Va., (now W. Va.,) the latter part of August, 1849, and on Sept. 1st., entered with great diffidence on his duties as Editor.

He remained there till the Spring of 1854. His first wife died there Dec. 3, 1853, of tuberculosis. He sold his interest in the paper privately to his partner, and his furniture and other household effects at public sale, and returned to his paternal home at McGaheysville, Va.

In October, 1854, he invested \$3,500 on joint-account with Barney & Co., Bankers in Dubuque, Iowa, who were engaged in the purchase and sale of the public lands of that State. This investment yielded him a profit of 25 per cent. till his unfortunate investment in the *True American* at Staunton forced him to withdraw it.

In 1856, he was prevailed on by Dr. Geo. K. Gilmer, the owner, and others, to purchase a half-interest in that paper. He then purchased

the Taylor Press and other materials of the *Republican* of Staunton, which had been edited by Tyre Maupin, for which he paid \$2,000, and added it to that of the *True American* office.

In 1857, he purchased his partner's interest and then he traded it for an interest in the *Staunton Spectator*, then owned and conducted by Jos. Addison and Littleton Waddell. Then, as both of these gentlemen were competent editors, and as a third editor to a weekly paper would be as superfluous as a fifth wheel to a wagon, he retired and compensated them for their services in conducting the business.

In April 1860, he purchased the interests of his partners and became sole editor and proprietor of the *Staunton Spectator* on May 1, 1860, and so continued till December, 1895, and remained connected with its publication as associate editor of the purchaser, Col. R. S. Turk, till August 1896.

After being pursued and harassed by the harpies of ill-fortune, he left Staunton—

“And as a hare, when horns and hounds pursue,
Pants for the place from whence at first he flew”
—so he returned to the place where he was born and reared to live with his eldest daughter in the property he had owned since 1867, and on which he still resides as in a haven of rest after the buffetings of storms and tempests in the voyage of life.

April 17, 1861, on the passage of the ordinance of Secession by the State Convention of Virginia, and the immediate rush of troops to Harper's Ferry, he lost from his office three of his printers

who were members of Volunteer Companies organized before the tocsin of war was sounded.

Then followed the direful war between the States, with its inexpressible horrors and outrageous wrongs, and the difficulties of conducting a newspaper during that period of *dies irae*.

In the Summer of 1864, following the Battle of Piedmont in Augusta County, by order of Gen. David Hunter, in command of the Federal troops, the materials of his printing office, which embraced the materials of three offices—the *Republican*, *True American*, and *Spectator*—were ruthlessly destroyed, and that, too, after he had been visited in his office by two of his staff—Gen. Halpin (Miles O'Reily) and Hunter Porter (Porte Crayon)—who voluntarily, without being asked to do so, gave him a written protection, and protested that they had no idea of destroying his office. He believes these officers were sincere, and that the blame of this act of Vandalism rests wholly on Gen. David Hunter.

When the soldiers, on their mission of destruction, arrived at the office, he presented to the leader his written protection, who, giving it a hasty glance, said, "We have different orders from that, Sir;" whereupon all entered on the work of destroying everything they could find in any part of the building.

In the summer of 1865, immediately after the close of the war, he resumed the publication of the *Spectator* under the most possible discourag-

ing circumstances—the mail-routes destroyed; the currency of the South of no value; the country devastated by war; the Valley of Virginia burned by Federal incendiaries; the money he had in bank valueless; and his office in ruins.

He had a kindly feeling for two printers who had previously been in his employ—David E. Strasburg and Newton Argenbright—whom he associated with himself as co-partners in the profits, they to receive a stipulated percentage of the profits for their services as printers, in lieu of wages.

He remained the sole editor and proprietor, paying for all the material purchased, presses, type, etc., and the taxes on the value of the office.

After some years, this partnership was dissolved, after which he conducted the business by and for himself. One of these partners is still living, and is, and has been for many years, clerk of the Corporation Court of Staunton, which position his official efficiency and personal popularity will enable him to hold as long as he may wish, for whom the writer has, not only the highest esteem, but real affection; as for the other, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Though he had long experience as editor and proprietor, he was not in the common acceptance of the term, a *business* man—one who labors for money alone; who makes it honestly if he can, but still makes money; a sincere worshiper of Mammon with a heart as hard as adamant and as

"cold as the rocks on Torneo's hoary brow," dead to all sympathy with humanity. Professedly a Christian people, are we not in reality, "in the general," worshipers at the shrine of a heathen god? When we consider that "work is prayer," and that they work day in and day out for Mammon, we can realize how devoutly they worship him.

Were expansive altruism substituted for cold, contracted *selfishness*—that fatal, cancerous malady of the soul—this earth would be an Eden without its serpent.

The subject of this sketch was so constituted by nature that he was incapacitated to appraise the value of a dollar.

Whilst he lived the simple life with economy, and made a good deal of money, and none of it tainted, he lost more than he made. This resulted from several causes. The first, diffidence and distrust of his business judgment, and too much reliance on that of others. The second, his want of appreciation of the value of money. Third, too much faith in the honesty of people in general, as he assumed every man to be honest till he proved himself to be dishonest; as he credited every man with courage, till he furnished evidence that he was a coward.

He believes that a man does not so much deserve praise for being honest, as severe condemnation for being dishonest; and not so much credit for being brave, as contempt for being a coward.

Whilst he lost a great deal by too much indulgence to those indebted to him (and their name is legion) who requited it by availing themselves of the statute of limitation, yet he lost more by embezzlement by one who was associated in business with him for some years, to whom, having implicit confidence in his honesty, he had entrusted the financial department of his business; by failing to get what was due him by inheritance; by lending money without security; and last but not least, by assuming the obligations of others to a large amount, which he paid.

He gratulates himself that he was the wronged, and not the wrong-doer; that, as expressed in *Hudibras*, "there's more pleasure in being cheated than to cheat," which he would amend as follows: "There's less displeasure in being cheated than to cheat."

His experience teaches, that it is better, in a majority of cases, to rely on one's own judgment, instead of submitting too readily to that of others, and to do business by and for himself, than to accept a partner, if he has anything to lose.

He bore his losses with stoic philosophy, and, like Mark Tapley, did not allow adverse fortunes to depress his usual cheerfulness.

He consoled himself with the reflection that he enjoyed life more than those who wronged him; that the more nearly empty the panniers, the more easily "the camel can pass through the eye of the needle" (the narrow gate of the New

Jerusalem); that he had no cause, like Andrew Carnegie, to dread that he would incur the "shame of dying rich;" and that, as some one has truthfully, though rather profanely, said: "It's honorable to be poor, but it's devilish inconvenient."

Before the conduct of the *Spectator* devolved on him, his predecessors, worthy and competent, had given it an enviable reputation for conservatism and respectibility which it became his duty and purpose to preserve as far as he could.

He never claimed to conduct its editorial department with ability, but with truthfulness and sincerity on all subjects and on all occasions. He was careful in the selection, for the outside pages, of the best poetry, stories, and miscellaneous literary matter generally, that he could find, so as to make it a clean and interesting family journal.

In this connection, he hopes he will not be considered wanting in modesty by mentioning two compliments which he highly appreciated.

Many years ago, Mr. Robert H. Glass, at that time the able editor of a Democratic paper in Lynchburg, Va., told him that he always selected, from his exchanges, the *Spectator*, to take home for his wife to read.

This gentleman was the father of the Hon. Carter Glass, the present able Congressman of the sixth District of Va., and of his brother, Edward C. Glass, a distinguished educator, the

superintendent of public schools of Lynchburg.

Near the close of his career as editor of the *Spectator*, Capt. James Bumgardner, jr., distinguished for conspicuous bravery as an officer of the Confederate army, an able lawyer, and an honest man, who had been a constant reader of the *Spectator* for thirty-odd years, said of it:—

“The *Spectator* never advocated an *unworthy* cause, and never *any cause* with an *unworthy* motive.”

This compliment he regarded more highly than if he had said, “It was conducted editorially with the robust vigor of Horace Greeley, of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and the grace and purity of style of Chas. A. Dana of the N. Y. *Sun*.”

He could desire no better epitaph on his tombstone.

More space has been devoted to the trivial incidents of his life than was intended, and more than may be considered appropriate, the apology being that it was for the entertainment of his young descendants after several generations, and not for others.

As the incidents related do not imply any special credit, but on the contrary, some of them at least, quite the reverse, the relation of them cannot justly be attributed to vanity, or that he had too much “Ego in his cosmos,” as Kipling expresses it.

He was fortunate in his marital relations save for the fatal darts of that “insatiable archer that

delights in a shining mark." Both of his wives were, physically, of delicate constitutions, but, mentally, they were intelligent, with literary and æsthetic tastes, and were modest, amiable, loving and devoted wives, and mothers.

By his first marriage he had two children, a son and daughter—Anderson Stuart and Elvira Desdemonia; by the second, he had two daughters—Eliza Mathews and Mary Christina, usually called "Christie."

1—*Anderson Stuart*, born September 28, 1848, married, in Staunton, January 14, 1882, Mary Berkeley Donaghe, and died May 31, 1884, aged 35 years, 8 months, and 3 days. D

His wife was the daughter of Dr. Briscoe Baldwin Donaghe and Virginia Brooke, the daughter of Robert Spottswood Brooke, the son of Judge Francis Taliaferro Brooke, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and Mary Randolph Spottswood, daughter of Alexander Spottswood, who was the Colonial Governor of Va., from 1710 to 1723, and who, in 1716, with his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," crossed the Blue Ridge Mountain through Swift Run Gap, and entered the Valley of the Shenandoah where the town of Elkton, Rockingham county, Va., is now located.

He (~~Alexander~~ Stuart Mauzy) was liberally endowed mentally and had great aptitude in acquiring knowledge in all branches of study.

He obtained both his academical and legal education at the University of Virginia. In the former were included the Latin, Greek, German, and French languages.

Hon. Armistead C. Gordon of Staunton, an able lawyer, poet, and novelist, wrote a notice of his death, from which the following are brief extracts:—

His frank and genial manners and warm heart made him many friends during his college career, and he was among the most popular men in the University with his student associates. His fine literary taste and acquirements soon won recognition, and he was for one term Editor of the *University Literary Magazine* as a representative of the Jefferson Literary Society, a position which he filled creditably to himself and with great satisfaction to the little world of his college readers.

His reading was general and extensive, and his acquaintance with English Literature, covering a wide range, was at once comprehensive and systematic. He was especially fond of, and had a natural adaption for, the study of the physical sciences. "Dick" Mauzy, as he was called familiarly by his associates, was possessed of many of the qualities of heart and mind which make men attractive and interesting to their fellows, and his untimely death, in the prime of his manhood, will be long regretted in the community in which he lived.

He had two children—Richard Brooke, born December 10, 1880, and Katherine Spottswood, born May 12, 1882, who live with their mother in Richmond, Va.

2—*Elvira Desdemona*, born in Lewisburg, W. Va., October 15, 1850, married first, April 17,

1873, Thomas Weaver, D. S., born January 27, 1851, son of James Madison Weaver, and died of pneumonia, January 21, 1881, aged 29 years, 11 months, and 24 days.

By this marriage, she had two children—Ida Elvira Weaver, born Feb. 18, 1874, and Christina Mauzy Weaver, born December 10, 1880.

The former, Ida E , was married June 10, 1897, to Rev. J. Melvin Killian, a Lutheran minister, born Feb. 3, 1872, and son of Cyrus M. Killian, and had two children—Evangeline, born November 20, 1898, and Melvin Mauzy, born March 17, 1900, and died July 18, 1900, aged 4 months and 1 day.

Rev. J. M. Killian acquired his academical education at Roanoke College, Va., and his theological, at the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. His services as minister have been approved and valued; and he has been personally popular in all the charges he has served—Smithsburg, Md., Newark, N. J., and Blackburg, Va.

The latter, Christina Mauzy, was married Dec. 4, 1901, to Irvin Asher Downey, a lawyer, born Aug. 24, 1881, son of Eleazer Downey, born Oct. 23, 1857, who married, Oct. 7, 1880, Mabelle Catherine Irvin, born July 26, 1863.

Christine, at the date of this writing, is the mother of two children—Maxine Mauzy, born Aug. 17, 1905, and Reginald Lee, born January 19, 1907, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Irvin A. Downey had the honor, at the second session to graduate at the head of the Law Class at Washington and Lee University.

Elvira Desdemona, in her second marriage, married, Oct. 31, 1883, Wm. Rudolph Bader, an expert jeweler, born Sept. 13, 1842, son of Arthur J. O. Bader, and had by this marriage two children—Virginia Bolinger, born Oct. 10, 1886, who died Aug. 8, 1887, aged 10 months and 5 days; and Willie Desdemona, born March 23, 1890.

3—*Eliza Mathews*, born Sept. 25, 1863, married Richard Purdy, of Mineral Co., West Va., and had four children as follows:—

Vincent Lacy, Christina Prentiss, Irene Lee, and Mary Elizabeth.

Vincent Lacy was born July 4, 1887; Christina Prentiss, July 8, 1892; Irene Lee, August 17, 1894; and Mary Elizabeth, Aug. 28, 1898.

Vincent Lacy married Meliss Moran, of Keyser, W. Va., Sept. 17, 1907, and at this time, 1910, has one child, Laura Lyndell, born Nov. 3, 1908.

4—*Mary Christina*, youngest daughter of Richard (5), was born Dec. 9, 1867.

It can be said of her what can truthfully be said of few—she never deserved and never received, from either of her parents, rebuke or even disapproval in childhood or womanhood; and, if St. Paul be an authority on the subject of matrimony, she chose the better part. As an instructor

in the wonderful art of teaching the *dumb to speak*, she is an expert in the "Institute for the Deaf," in Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi.

X—GEORGE WHITFIELD, youngest son and child of Col. Jos. Mauzy, born Oct. 1. 1826, married Frances R., daughter of John Rush, Feb. 14, 1860, and died April 28, 1904, aged 77 years, 6 months, and 27 days.

His wife, born Oct. 14, 1829, died March 10, 1908, aged 78 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

He was engaged in merchandizing some years in McGaheysville before he went to take charge of his farm on Cub Run, a few miles from there. He seems to have been a farmer by instinct, for when a boy he often talked of the mode in which farming should be done and criticised the manner in which farmers managed, when he was laughed at and told that he was presumptuous. But as soon as his taste for and choice of vocation were gratified, his seeming presumption was vindicated, for he made a successful farmer from the start, which inclines us to believe that farmers, no less than poets, "are born."

He, like his mother, had a natural taste for improvement in appearances and for erecting buildings for comfort and convenience.

After living for some years on his farm on Cub Run, he removed to his farm at Montevideo, which he improved, and on which he resided till his death.

He had the following children:—Charles Al-

bert, Mary Christina, Frances Virginia, Elizabeth Florence, Lelia Elvira, and Alice Kemper.

1—*Charles Albert*, born Sept. 2, 1861, married Nelia Bonds Dec. 20, 1883, and died Nov. 13, 1899, aged 38 years, 2 months, and 11 days. No children.

2—*Mary Christina*, born April 3, 1863, married Thos. A. Yancey, son of Capt. Wm. B. Yancey, Nov. 16, 1887.

She had the following children—Julia Christina, Hattie Lee, Wm. Arthur, Frances, Whitfield Mauzy, Lelia, and Thomas Layton.

3—*Frances Virginia*, born Nov. 7, 1864, married Geo. Wilbert Keezell, Dec. 2, 1885, and had the following children—G. Melvin, Alice Virginia, Margie Frances, Mary Julia, Robert Whitfield, and Edward.

4—*Elizabeth Florence*, born July 26, 1866, married J. Wm. Funkhouser Feb. 18, 1892, and had the following children—Charles Vernon, Whitfield, Nellie Elizabeth, and Frances Virginia.

5—*Lelia Elvira*, born Sept. 25, 1870, married Thos. A. Rush Nov. 12, 1904. No issue.

6—*Alice Kemper*, born January 18, 1873, married Hiram E. Funkhouser Jan. 18, 1899. Children—Aldine Mauzy, Virginia, Joseph Kemper.

That the records of some families are not given as fully as others, is not the fault of the author, who made no discrimination, and desired to give all as nearly complete as possible, but he could not report more than was furnished him by the families themselves.

Jacob Kisling and His Descendants

AS our mother was a member of the Kisling family, we deem it proper to give in this connection the record of that family.

Our grandmother, whose maiden name was Barbara Bear, was the granddaughter of Adam Miller, the first white man who settled in this Valley. He settled first in what is now Page county in 1726, six years before John Lewis, the reputed pioneer of the Valley, settled near Staunton, and about 1742 removed to near where the town of Elkton in Rockingham county is now located, where in 1716 Gov. Spotswood and his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, passing through Swift Run Gap, were the first to enter this lovely Valley.

Jacob Bear married Barbara, a daughter of Adam Miller, and their daughter Barbara, born March 12, 1742, became by her second marriage, our grandmother. She was married first to a Mr. Lingell, by whom she had three children, Jacob 1774; John 1776; and Barbara 1778, who removed to Ohio. After the death of her first husband, she married Jacob Kisling, who then became our maternal grandfather, as our mother was his daughter, Christina, who married Joseph Mauzy.

Jacob Kisling was born January 18, 1760, and died May 23, 1835, aged 75 years, 4 months, and his wife died March 12, 1828, aged 86 years.

He served in two campaigns in the Revolutionary army and was at the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was of German-Swiss descent, a people who are distinguished for their devotion both to civil and religious liberty, which for centuries their bravery and heroism have enabled them successfully to maintain, and for their remarkable love of home, which is so great that in some instances, those who have been exiled from home have died of nostalgia. They are dearly attached to their mountain homes—

“And the loud torrent and whirlwind’s roar,
But bind them to their native mountains more.”

In the little Democratic Republic of Switzerland was born the Theologian and Reformer, Ulrich Zwingli, the original advocate of the faith of the German Reformed church, who fell in battle October 11, 1531, whilst gallantly leading a Protestant against a Catholic force of double its size.

There also the great Theologians and Reformers, John Calvin and Guillaume Farel, though natives of “Bonny France,” thought and wrought; and there Mrs. Shelley, wife of the poet, Bysshe Shelley, at the early age of 18 years, wrote that horrible and literally *monstrous* story—“Frankenstein;” and there resided the earliest Reformers—

the Waldenses and the Albigenses; and there was located the mythical story of Wm. Tell and Herman Gessler. There, on the 9th of July, 1386, the battle of Sempach between the Austrians and Swiss was fought, in which the Austrians, by their overwhelming numbers and superior equipments, were about to envelop the Swiss in their forest of spears, and there seemed to be no hope for the Swiss, their gallant leader, Arnold von Winkelried, at the psychological moment, threw off his armor, and, with outstretched arms, rushed upon the phalanx of spears and drew them on his own body, and thus broke the line which enabled his followers to enter—

“Make way for liberty,” he cried;

“Made way for liberty” and died.

He sacrificed his life, but he saved the liberties of his patriotic country.

The government of Switzerland is the purest democracy and the freest government on the earth. There the people really rule. Jacob Kisling had reason justly to feel proud of the native land of his ancestors.

In 1782, a year after his return from Yorktown, and the establishment of the Independence of the United States, which he patriotically aided to accomplish, he married the widow Lingell (Barbara Bear) and owned and resided till his death on the farm, known as “Cave Hill” farm, one mile east of McGaheysville, where his children were born, and which was afterward owned by

his son Henry till his death, and since then by Gerard T. Hopkins, the nephew and son-in-law of Henry Kisling.

Jacob Kisling had the following children:—

Christina, Henry, Mary, Ann, and Elizabeth.

I—CHRISTINA was born June 5, 1783, married Joseph Mauzy September 12, 1805, and died July 3, 1874, aged 91 years and 28 days.

The readers of Shakespeare, the greatest interpreter of the human heart, and the greatest artist that ever struck with the plectrum of genius, the harmonious chords of the golden lyre of poesy, will remember how, in his drama, "The Tempest," he shows the mutual attraction at first sight of each other, like that of steel to the magnet, of the heart of Miranda, the lovely daughter of Prospero and of Prince Ferdinand, the son of the king of Naples.

The truth of his interpretation was illustrated here two hundred years after that play was written—the antitypes being, respectively, Christina Kisling, a beautiful girl of German descent, and Joseph Mauzy, a handsome young man of French and English descent.

In what is now McGaheysville, more than a century ago, was located a church known as "The Peaked Mountain Church," held jointly by the German Reformed and the Lutheran denominations.

It was called the "Peaked Mountain" church, because the southern terminus of the Massanutten

mountain near the church rises in a rocky peak to the altitude of about 2,000 feet, and is locally called the "Peaked Mountain."

This peak of cliffs receives the first kiss of Apollo in the morning and the last in the evening.

It is veritably as Goldsmith says:—

"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swell from the vale, and midway leaves the
storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are
spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

In 1802 or 1803, one Sunday morning, a young girl, aged 19 or 20 years, was in that church looking out of the window, when a tall, erect, and handsome young man, who had recently come into the neighborhood from Fauquier county, walked by the church. She beheld him with surprise and admiration, thinking, as she often said, he was decidedly the most handsome man she had ever seen.

Miranda had seen Ferdinand for the first time, and her heart was deeply impressed. The young man entered the church, and for the first time saw this girl, and she made such an impression on his heart that he lost no time inquiring who she was and where she lived. Ferdinand had seen Miranda and his heart was lost. He soon learned the way to her home, which was but a mile distant.

This proved not to be an exception to the general rule, that "the course of true love never runs smooth," for it had so happened that her attractive personality had made a serious impression on the heart of a wealthy suitor who was favored by her parents, who would tell her in what an easy and lady-like manner she could live with her wealthy suitor; but the more they said in his behalf, the more averse she felt to accepting him, and the more firmly she felt attached to the man of her heart's choice. True love prevailed over less sentimental considerations, and she lived a long and happy life with the husband of her choice.

As long as she lived, (and she lived 91 years and 28 days) her uniform advice to young people was to marry for true love, and for no less pure and worthy motive—that to be bound for life to another by any other bond than that of pure love was to degrade the soul and to make of life a living death—that love was to the spiritual world, what the sun was to the physical, the true source of all life, without which the world would be a charnel house.

She entertained the sentiment expressed by the poet:—

"All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of love,
And feed his sacred flame."

To get the laugh on her husband, she would occasionally tell in a humorous manner the following incident, which occurred before they were married:—

Her young suitor walked with his toes turned at an angle outward; and there lived in the neighborhood an old, awkward, ungainly-looking Guinea negro, named "Dominie," an importation from Africa, who also walked with his toes turned outward in a similar manner:

"On one occasion," she would say, "her father came into the house and said to her—'I saw a track in the sand, but I don't know whether it is Mauzy's or Dominie's.' " Both possessed a proper appreciation of innocent and good-natured humor, and frequently indulged in it, and both enjoyed it, whether the joke was on the one or the other.

II—HENRY, son of Jacob Kisling. was born January 3, 1786, married April 11, 1822, Catherine, daughter of Jacob Miller, who was born November 12, 1799, near Elkton, and he died January 30, 1870, aged 84 years, 27 days.

His wife died January 10, 1873, aged 73 years, 1 month, 28 days.

He was a man of great equanimity of temper, a kind and indulgent father, a good citizen, a friendly neighbor, an enterprising and prosperous farmer, and one of the first to adopt improved farming implements and improved modes of cultivation. He was one of the first, after its inven-

tion, to purchase and use a McCormic Reaper. He was honest, truthful and humane, as were all the children of that family.

He had the following children:—George J., Wm. C., Fannie Virginia, Amanda C., and Whitfield.

1—*George J.*, was born Feb. 4, 1823, married Sallie Miller of Roanoke county, and died at his home in Harrisonburg, March 24, 1879, aged 56 years, 1 month, and 20 days. No issue.

2—*Wm. C.* was born May 29, 1825, and died January 5, 1834, aged 8 years, 7 months, and 6 days.

3—*Fannie Virginia*, daughter of Henry Kisling, was born Sept. 17, 1828, married Gerard T. Hopkins, son of Philip Hopkins, Oct. 7, 1847, and died March 1, 1894, aged 65 years, 5 months and 14 days.

She had the following children:—

1—Mary Catherine, born July 4, 1850, who married Charles Emmett Hammen, Feb. 8, 1876, and died August 2, 1880, aged 31 years, and 28 days. She had one son, Kinzey, and one daughter, Hattie, who lived only a few years.

2—Wm. Henry, born Aug. 12, 1852, and died Sept. 9, 1876, aged 24 years, and 27 days.

3—Anne Laura, born Aug. 19, 1854, and died Oct. 30, 1854, aged 2 months, and 11 days.

4—Edwin Broun, born May 19, 1856, married Annie Brown Nov. 27, 1879, and had the following children:—

Kisling, Mary, Alice, Oliver, Geraldine, Early, (who died young) and Frances.

5—Fannie Virginia, born Dec. 14, 1858, married Layton B. Yancey, M. D., son of Col. Wm. B. Yancey, Jan. 23, 1878, a skillful and popular physician, and had the following children:—

Mary ~~Kemper~~, Fannie Virginia (who married Welty Compton) Louise Miller (who married Frank Yancey), and Charles Layton.

6—George Whitfield, born July 15, 1862, married Ella F. Rush, Oct. 10, 1894, and died March 23, 1909, aged 46 years, 8 months and 8 days. He had two sons, Geo. Whitfield, born July 4, 1895, died January 25, 1898, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 21 days, and Everett Rush, born August 3, 1897.

7—John Luther, born Oct. 12, 1865, married Grace Lambert Sept. 2, 1896, and had up to 1909 the following children :

Helen, Gladys, John, Tyson, Lucile, and Elizabeth.

8—Geraldine, born March 11, 1868, married Robert Allen Gibbons Oct. 26, 1898.

9—Henry Kisling, born Oct. 3, 1870, died July 16, 1888, aged 17 years, 9 months and 13 days.

4—*Amanda C.*, daughter of Henry Kisling, born Nov. 20, 1831, died Dec. 2, 1831, aged 12 days.

5—*Whitfield*, youngest child of Henry Kisling, born Nov. 26, 1832, killed in battle May 12, 1864, aged 31 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

He lost his life in the battle of Spotsylvania Court House. He was adjutant of the 10th Va. Infantry, and the life of a tenderer or braver soldier was never sacrificed on the crimsoned altar of war. A captain of his regiment told us that he was the calmest man in battle he ever saw—that he had seen him pass along the line of battle whistling whilst the bombshells were bursting and the minnie balls were flying, a leaden hail.

III.—MARY, daughter of Jacob Kisling, was born June 6, 1788; married Philip Hopkins, a merchant in Staunton, Va., where she resided till her death. She had the following children:

1—Elizabeth Maria, who married Rev. Robert M. Lipscomb, a minister of the Methodist church.

2—Martha Sewell, who married Madison N. Brown. They removed to Missouri, where both died, and where their descendants now reside.

3—Catherine Barbara, who married Edwin C. Broun, of Middleburg, Va.

4—Jacob Samuel, who became a Methodist minister, married Rebecca Jennings in Ohio and resided there till after the war, when he returned to Virginia, preached some years, and finally located in Strasburg, where he died Dec. 4, 1910.

5—Gerard Tyson, born Sept. 17, 1825, married Frances Virginia, daughter of Henry Kisling, Oct. 7, 1847, and since then has resided on the farm previously owned successively by Jacob and

Henry Kisling, and which he has managed with industry, enterprise and success.

6—Sarah Matthews, who married a Mr. Sours, near Winchester.

7—Virginia, who never married.

IV.—ANN, daughter of Jacob Kisling, was born Feb. 26, 1792, and died Dec. 10, 1871, aged 79 years, 9 months, and 14 days.

She married first John Pence, who died Dec. 9, 1822. By this marriage she had three children—Franklin Kisling, born July 5, 1816, who married Emily C. Gibbons; Mary Anne, born July 29, 1818, died unmarried; and Lucy Jane, born April 3, 1821, married David Link, of Bridgewater.

She married second, Rodham Kemper, Dec. 4, 1823. He was born in Fauquier County, Va., August 25, 1786, and died at his home at Cross-Keys, Va., May 9, 1845, aged 58 years, 8 months, and 14 days.

He was the son of John Kemper, the husband of Elizabeth Morgan, the half-sister of Col. Joseph Mauzy, who was, therefore, his half-uncle, and, as they married sisters, also his brother-in-law. He was the great grandson of John Kemper who came to Virginia in 1714 from Nassau, Germany, and located at Germanna, now in Orange county, to aid in developing the iron property of Gov. Spottswood, and in 1721 removed to Germantown in Fauquier county. In 1811 or 1812, he came to McGaheysville, and was a clerk in the store of Col. Jos. Mauzy for five or six years.

Henry Anne Pence, next of kin,
married David Link

He was acting in that capacity in 1814 when Col. Mauzy was commanding a company in the second war against Great Britain. From about 1818 to 1821, he was with Michael Mauzy in a store at Mt. Sidney, Augusta county, after which he opened a store at Cross Keys where he lived, from a short while before his marriage till his death.

He had a keen sense of order and neatness, and kept everything about his store and premises generally in apple-pie order. His home was a pleasant one to visit.

When a boy we esteemed that a "red-letter day" when we were allowed to go to Aunt Kemper's.

She was so kind, so frank, so sensible, and so humorous that it was a real pleasure to visit her and her children. Her features were plain, but her good qualities compensated for it, and it was no bar to her matrimonial prospects, as shown by the fact that she was twice happily married. When young, she was very naturally sensitive about it, and she once told us that, "when a girl she would look in the mirror and then at her sister Teeny (Christina) and cry." When she grew older and learned that "beauty is as beauty does," she would jest humorously about it.

When on the eve of manhood she said to us: "Don't marry for beauty, Dick, for beauty is a fading flower."

After the lapse of some years, she said—"I

lately saw three women who were very pretty girls, when we were girls together, and now they are not as good-looking as I am." And then, with a merry twinkle of her eyes, she added—"I am just as good-looking now as I was when a girl."

By her marriage to Rodham Kemper she had the following children — Margaret Elizabeth, Edward Stevens, Frances Virginia and Wm. Morgan.

1—*Margaret Elizabeth*, born Dec. 21st, 1824, died July 21, 1879, aged 54 years, 7 months. She never married.

2—*Edward Stevens*, born Jan. 18, 1827, died Dec. 25, 1882, aged 55 years, 11 months and 8 days. He was an enterprising merchant, and like his father was noted for his sense of order and neatness. He was of a genial disposition, and handsome personality.

He married first Susan M. Craig, daughter of James Craig, of Augusta county, Sept. 25, 1854, who was born Nov. 25, 1830, and died March 6, 1872, aged 41 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Charles E. Kemper of the Architect's Office, Treasury Department, Washington City, D. C., and James R. Kemper, of Staunton, elected delegate to the Virginia Legislature, and Arthur Lee of Wytheville, living, and the deceased Martha Ann, Wm. Whitfield and Aubrey Lee, are by first marriage.

He married, second, Frances Mary Ward, born Feb. 7, 1847. By this marriage one daughter, Florence Ward.

3—*Frances Virginia*, born Jan. 16, 1830, is still living at this writing, 1910.

She married Robert Allen Gibbons, son of John Gibbons, Feb. 2, 1858, who was born Aug. 27, 1817, and died May 11, 1891, aged 73 years, 8 months and 19 days.

4—*Wm. Morgan*, born Dec. 24, 1832, died Sept. 9, 1862, a Confederate soldier, aged 29 years, 8 months, 15 days. In 1859, he married Margaret B. Mohler, daughter of Abram Mohler, who owned Weyer's Cave in Augusta county near the line of Rockingham county.

V.—ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Jacob Kisling, born March 4, 1796, died at the age of 77 years. She married Edward Stevens, a merchant, and had the following children :

Wm. G., Jacob Kisling; John, Jos. Mauzy, Lucy, Edward, and Harrison.

1—Wm. G. married a daughter of Dr. Peachy Harrison, of Harrisonburg, and a sister of Prof. Gessner Harrison, for many years a distinguished professor of ancient languages at the University of Virginia. He had one daughter, Williette, and one son, Frank.

2—Jacob Kisling married Emma Conrad, and his daughter, Florence, married Walter Miller.

3—John was a physician and practiced his pro-

fession, and married and died in Mississippi. During the war he was on the Staff of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

4.—Jos. Mauzy, who married Sue Broun, sister of Ed. Broun.

5—Lucy married Rev. John L. Clark, a Methodist minister. No issue.

6—Edward studied law—was examined by Judge Thompson, of Staunton, who said he was the brightest young man he ever examined.

7—Harry was a lawyer, also, of fine talents. He died in Dallas, Texas, unmarried.



From the Harrisonburg Daily News of Feb. 13, 1907.

ONLY THE BEST AS CITIZENS

Veteran Newspaper Man Offers Suggestions
on Public Policy.

To Reach Highest Eminence Population and Citizenship
Should Be Restricted to Caucasian Race.

Editor Daily News:

I respectfully request you to allow me space in your valuable and interesting journal to express briefly my views as to the policy it would be wise for the Government and the people of the United States to adopt.

Of the distinct races of mankind, the Caucasian ranks first, and it was by and for that race that our government was formed, and it should be our paramount duty to improve that race by breeding up and not down, and consequently avoiding any mixture of blood with any of the inferior races, as will ultimately be the case if they be allowed to inhabit this country with the rights of citizenship.

The strongest sentiments of my heart are faithful loyalty to my race, and devoted love of "my own, my native land."

As heredity and environment are the factors, the resultant of whose influences makes men what

they are, it becomes essentially important to improve these factors. In proportion as we improve them, will our people be improved physically, intellectually, and morally. Of these factors, heredity is the greater, and, unfortunately, the more difficult to control, as that is effected by mating wisely, whereas mating is generally effected not so much by wisdom as by sentiment; "loving, not wisely, but too well."

To reach the highest eminence in physical, intellectual and moral improvement in this country, it is necessary to restrict its population to the Caucasian race of this and European countries. The inferior races should be excluded, else their blood will become mixed with and deteriorate the blood of Caucasians, and thus defeat the purpose to improve, by proper selection, our race to a degree never heretofore attained.

Unfortunately, it is too late wholly to restrict the population of our country to the race of highest rank, for there are ten millions of the race of lowest rank already here, and here to stay. Yea verily 'tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true.

For this misfortune we are indebted to the cupidity and inhumanity of our ancestors, North and South, from Plymouth Rock to Georgia.

"It is a historic fact that the slave-trade was continued twenty years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from 1788 to 1808, at the demand of the New England States, whose citizens were engaged in that nefarious business

and were loath to give it up. So the Africans were brought here, and so prolific are they that they have increased from four to ten millions since the war between the States, 1861-1865.

It has always seemed to me that the cruel, heedless, heartless act of throwing, without making any provision for them, four millions of that race on the cold charity of the world in their ignorant and propertyless condition, and without any training of self-dependence, was a crime against humanity; and that granting them the privilege of suffrage, and thus making them factors in government, about which they were as ignorant as the mules they drove, was a crime against civilization.

Whether this was done with a good or bad motive—whether to benefit the negro or to humiliate the Southern people, or both—we believe it is now recognized by all sensible and thoughtful people, North and South, as a blunder of that character which Talleyrand said was worse than a crime.

When a mistake is made it should be corrected, and when a wrong is done, it should be righted. As the granting of negro suffrage was not only a mistake, but a grievous wrong, whose consequences are "evil and that continually," and as the power "that gave can take away," it is the duty of that power, demanded by wisdom, patriotism, and true manliness, to abolish negro suffrage—that black thorn rankling in the flesh of the body

politic—and thus solve, to a large degree, the negro problem that baffles the wisdom of statesmen and weighs on the public mind as a hideous nightmare, prophesying, unless this be done, the coming of events of such a character, to appall and sicken the heart and to exceed in horror what is in the imagination of man to conceive. This policy of exclusion would even more effectually settle the Chinese and Japanese questions.

With our spacious domain filled with minerals, and a soil productive of every necessity and luxury; containing every element of wealth; protected by distance and the two great oceans of the globe from all danger of aggression by other nations; occupied by the race of first rank, "sitting under their own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make them afraid;" elevating and developing their race to the highest degree by improving heredity and environment; with peace and good-will between the races occupying it, by wisely righting a great wrong; and with the expected results following the adoption of the policy above indicated, am I too optimistic in cherishing the hope and belief that our country would exceed in worth and fame the combined glory of Greece and power of Rome?

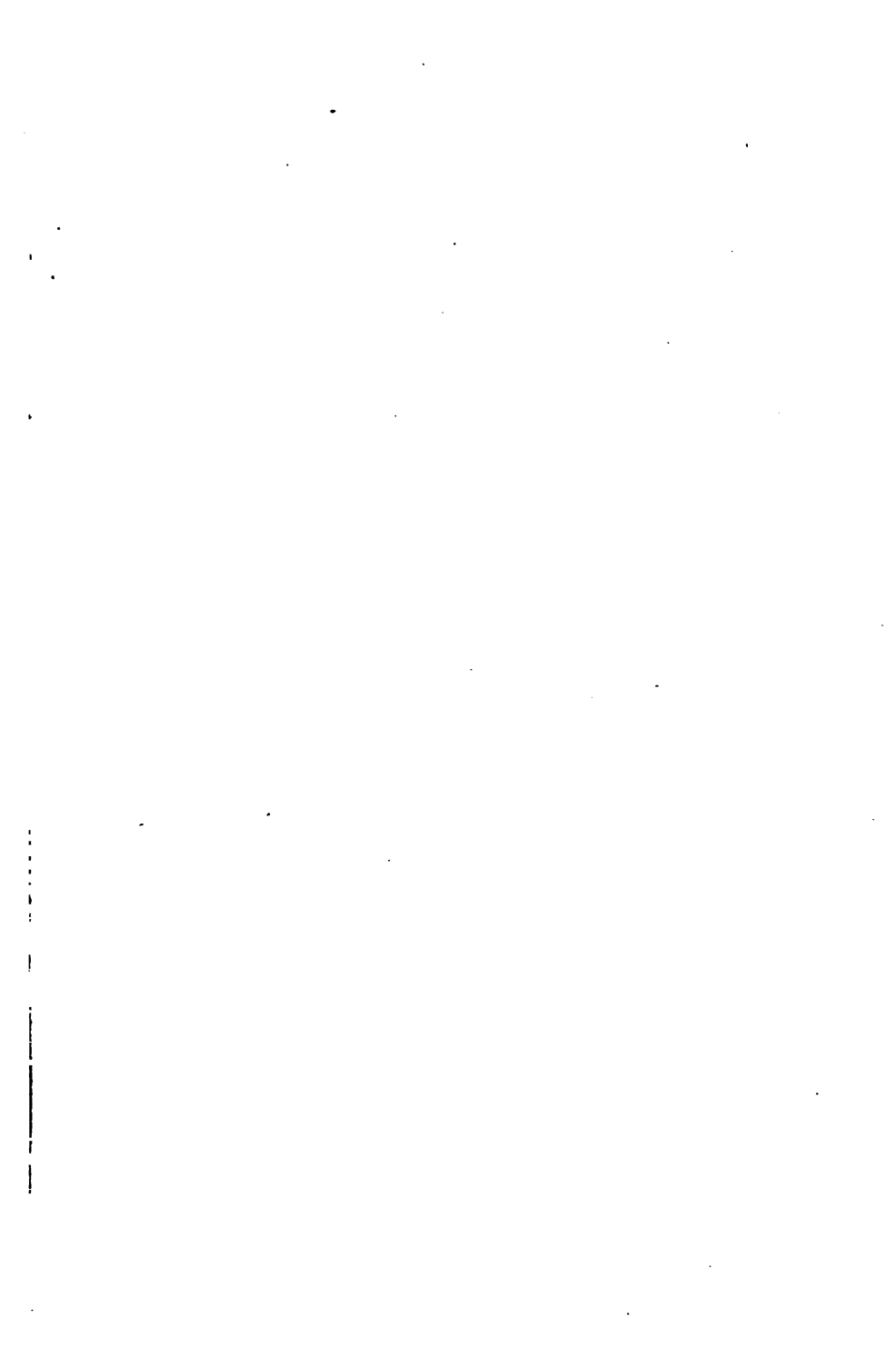
The original meaning of aristocracy being "the best," the adoption in toto of the policy suggested, would eventuate in the establishment in this country of true aristocracy—that of merit, character, intellectual and moral culture, attain-

able by all classes, and not the false and absurd aristocracy of birth, as in Europe, nor the shoddy and vulgar aristocracy of wealth as, at this time, in this country. Then the worth of the man would be considered, and not the worth of his estate. By the adoption of this policy our country would, in a short time, present a spectacle that would excite the wonder and admiration of all civilized nations, and furnish for their emulation an example of wisdom that would by its benignant radiance shed such a light as "was ne'er seen on land nor sea."

RICHARD MAUZY.

McGaheysville, Va.





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